

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. VIII.

AUGUST, 1843.

No. 8.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions, in submitting their Eighth Annual Report, have to record their grateful acknowledgments to the Head of the Church, and to its members, for the ability to conduct successfully and happily, through another year, the important trust committed to them.

The clouds which gathered around its dawn have been dispersed—our missions remain in their integrity, more stable in themselves, more fixed in the affections of Churchmen; the missionary spirit evidently increasing; the missionaries themselves animated with the pleasing consciousness, that their labors of self-denial and love are appreciated by those whose spiritual almoners they are, of the Bread of Life.

FUNDS.

On the first of July last their estimated liabilities were \$5000 more than the amount on hand. On the 1st of October it had increased to \$8000 with the prospect of a still greater increase on the 1st January.

The permanent fund was resorted to, an appeal made by the Secretary in person to the Southern and Western Churches, and thus the liabilities for the second quarter were met.

Without resources to meet the third quarter, the Committee, through the then presiding Bishop, since gone to join "THE GLORIOUS COMPANY

OF THE APOSTLES" above, convened the Board on the 26th December, and threw their responsibilities on it.

The address of the Board to the Church, resulted in a very general collection on Quinquagesima Sunday, which enables the Committee to say, that all their engagements for the year have been met.

The following statement of particulars, in the form heretofore adopted, is submitted. Of the \$33,835 60, \$13,769 29 may be considered Quinquagesima collections. One parish (St. Peter's, Philadelphia,) alone contributed \$767 50.

The amount of Sunday school offerings was \$856 78; of which \$113 32 was given by one school, that of Trinity Church, Philadelphia.

DIOCESSES.	Whole number of churches in 1842.	Number contributing in the year ending June 15, 1842.	Number contributing in the year ending June 15, 1843.	Contributions for the year 1842.	Contributions for the year 1843.
Maine,	6	4	4	70 09	166 80
New-Hampshire,	12	3	6	34 00	245 52
Vermont,	32	5	15	87 50	283 91
Massachusetts,	46	15	36	620 50	2505 33
Rhode Island,	21	9	16	729 00	867 68
Connecticut,	97	35	58	1437 78	2921 49
New-York,	153	57	97	10565 05	8163 08
Western New-York,	110	55	44	761 55	848 10
New-Jersey,	43	14	30	308 54	917 82
Pennsylvania,	122	32	69	1734 78	5246 05
Delaware,	16	4	8	81 91	226 65
Maryland,	90	26	53	1481 11	2739 81
Virginia,	110	39	56	1354 46	2448 18
North Carolina,	18	2	8	26 00	250 75
South Carolina,	44	26	27	4034 81	4619 61
Georgia,	12	7	8	157 05	389 63
Florida,	9	3	4	69 00	51 50
Ohio,	80	10	17	90 36	497 90
Michigan,	30	7	14	67 38	296 10
Indiana,	20	6	5	65 26	140 61
Wisconsin,	12	8	5	59 12	53 12
Illinois,	30	12	10	84 46	192 52
Missouri,	12	5	4	160 34	99 41
Kentucky,	16	10	16	231 59	658 33
Tennessee,	16	5	5	150 17	69 36
Alabama,	18	4	2	165 40	21 41
Mississippi,	14	2	5	29 68	353 15
Louisiana,	6	1	2	31 00	325 50
Arkansas,	3		1		4 00
Iowa,			1		10 50
	1198	406	526	25088 59	35913 52

ACTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the special meeting of the Board, in 1842, brings the record of these to the 1st January.

No. 6, Vol. 8, of the Spirit of Missions, pp. 166—182, is submitted in explanation of their further acts, and of the condition and promise of the

stations so far as reported to this office. Subsequent reports from Bishops McCoskry, Otey and Polk have been received.

LEGACIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

The legal difficulties which arose in the case of the legacy of the late Samuel Olden, Esq., of Princeton, N. J., have been settled favorably to the interests of the Board, by the late decision in the case of the Chancellor of New-Jersey.

The interest of \$6000 was bequeathed for Domestic Missions in the States under the superintendence of Bishops Kemper and Polk.

One thousand dollars were left in trust by the late Francis S. Keys, Esq., of Washington, for Domestic Missions, of which while living he was the liberal friend. Also \$500 have been left by Mrs. Emily Phillips, of Hartford, Conn.

Other sums have been lost to the Board for want of a legal existence. The provision of a remedy is respectfully referred to it.

A list of the contributing churches this year, with the amount received from each, is annexed.*

LIABILITIES.

The state of the Treasury on the 1st April. Balance on hand, \$5,294 39. Estimated liabilities for the year, \$39,650.

MISSIONS (GENERALLY) IN THE WEST.

It will be apparent, from the estimated liabilities for the coming year, that the Committee do not propose to advance more than \$1000 upon those of the past. Their chief concern being that existing missions be efficient and economical; realizing, so far as may be, the just expectations of their supporters.

They would ask the Board to recognize certain principles and regulations with this view.

PRINCIPLES AND REGULATIONS.

1. That no Missionary of this Board employ himself as a school-master.

2. That the income of the Society's Missionaries from all sources, including house and glebe, must be at least \$500 for the married, and \$250 for the unmarried missionary.

The Bishops to recommend what portion of the salary the Board should pay, and what the Station.

3. That on the failure of the Station for 12 months to pay its proportion, the station be recommended for discontinuance.

4. That for the first and second years the Board's proportion of salary to a new Station be the maximum proper for that Station under any

* Appendix Aa.

circumstances ; that for the third year not less than — per cent. of this be diminished ; for the fourth year, not less than — per cent. ; for the fifth year not less than — per cent., and then cease.

5. That to Diocesan Bishops having missionaries of the Board under their jurisdiction, there be allowed at least \$500 of the appropriations for the Diocese if they amount to \$2000, or \$250 if they are less than \$2000, provided the diocese raises for him a similar annual amount, and provided his official income from all sources does not exceed \$1000.

6. That as in the judgment of this Committee the frequent application of missionaries beyond their diocesses for aid to build churches, &c., is a great and growing evil, seriously interfering with the Committee's ability to collect the appropriated salaries, involving the interruption of the spiritual functions of their missionaries, and operating injuriously upon the general interests of the cause, the wisdom of the Board be invoked to provide a remedy.

7. That the whole administration of the general missionary work of the Church, referred to the Committees during the recess of the Board, be in the Domestic Department, regulated as follows :—The appointment of stations and of missionaries, and ordering of missions, to be with the Bishops within their respective limits ; the collection and appropriation of funds and prescription of the additional conditions on which they may be enjoyed to be with the office.

8. That as, in the judgment of this Committee, we can operate to advantage where the population is sparse only by an associated and itinerant ministry ; and in cities, villages, and towns by a local and isolated ministry, only where the population passes an assignable limit, to the Board be referred the adoption of such rules in the premises as they may deem for the good of the service.

9. They consider the formation of a catalogue of books appropriate for a missionary's library and the provision of such library for each of the Board's Stations important, and refer it to the wisdom of the Board.

10. They would ask the Board to take such order in reference to the Spirit of Missions that their Secretary and General Agent may be able to spend some unbroken portions of time abroad in the Church on the duties of his agency.

NEGROES.

No class of persons has attracted more strongly the regards of the Committee than this.

If in any diocese or unorganized district there be those who have claims upon their efforts, these more.

The venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in the early days of our colonial history, and until its missionaries were withdrawn in 1783, took in the subject a lively and practical interest, which, having for some time languished among us, is now revived, and is calling forth the efforts of all concerned. To these the Committee cannot be insensible, nor to the great and especial want in this field of ministerial labor.

While appropriations have been made for two experimental missions exclusively to them, the Committee throws itself upon the wisdom and zeal of the Board for the further prosecution of so good a work as the religious instruction of those so needy, so dependant upon us; so accessible to us.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Upon this department of the work committed to them, the Committee would observe:

That the removal and concentration of the Indian tribes in a permanent home, now completed, or nearly so, together with the liberal policy pursued, and ample appropriations made, by the General Government, for their spiritual benefit, now opens to the Church a new and more promising field of missionary labor among the Red Race than has ever heretofore presented itself;

That such favoring circumstances cannot but be regarded as a Providential call upon the Church to enter upon this missionary field, and that in a form more correspondent to its extent, and in stricter accordance with the Church's own apostolic mission, than its past partial efforts. They would therefore bring before the Board, with a view to its adoption, the following scheme of missionary action, as embodying their views of what is now called for by the new circumstances of the Red Race within our borders—with a view that such plan, if approved, may be reported by and through it to the House of Bishops at their next General Convention, to be acted upon in their wisdom and under their high sanction.

Maps illustrative of the past and present position of the Indians in question are also submitted.

SCHEME.

§ 1. The "Indian Territory," as being now the permanent national home of the Red Man, to be recognized and declared by the Church a distinct Episcopal charge, under the title of the "Indian Diocese."

§ 2. The ecclesiastical rights and administration of the Indian Diocese, as involving peculiar circumstances, to be regulated by special canon.

§ 3. A Bishop for the same to be elected in the same manner as the Missionary Bishops, and consecrated so soon as one may be found fitted and willing for this arduous charge, and content to devote his energies through life to the spiritual interests of his red brethren, with provision for an Assistant in case of necessity.

The manner and conditions of election of such Assistant to be also provided for by the canon regulating the Indian Diocese.

§ 4. The Bishop thus chosen to be ecclesiastically independent of the Board of Missions, yet holding such voluntary connection and correspondence with it as the needs of his Diocese may require, and reporting to and through it accordingly.

§ 5. The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee to be instructed to open with the Church a special account for Indian Missions, to be entitled "The Indian Branch Treasury," and in all his reports to distinguish the items of the same from general receipts and expenditure.

They also ask that until the action of the General Convention on the above plan, and with a view to their fuller satisfaction, the Domestic Committee be instructed and empowered to open and carry on such correspondence with the Indian Department of the General Government, or such other sources of information, or take such other steps as the Committee may deem advisable, with a view to facilitate the Church's future action in the premises.

SEAMEN, BOATMEN, &c.

The Committee has been struck with the spiritual wants of seamen at some of the points in the Domestic Missionary field, and of the large class who on our lakes, rivers and canals, not only by their own destitution of the means of grace, but by their contact with the many points on which we aim to operate, claim our attention.

The Committee desire to be guided on this subject also, by the wisdom of the Board.

JEWES.

"A firm and practical belief that the happiness of the world is bound up in the development of Israel's destiny," would have turned the Committee's attention to those of that ancient people within its field, had not the Board by resolution instructed them [page 17, Proceedings for 1842,] "to institute full and minute inquiry as to the number of those who profess the Jewish religion within the territory of the United States, and in general whatever may be calculated to throw light upon their condition and disposition to receive the Gospel, and to recommend to the next meeting of the Board such measures as they may deem expedient in the premises."

The habits of this people oppose difficulties in the way of arriving at their exact numbers. The most careful estimate indicates it as not less than 60,000, having increased very rapidly within 10 or 15 years, for it was then ascertained that there were not more than 10,000 in the United States.

The principal addition to this last number have been made from Germany, Bavaria, Poland, &c. Many on arriving here are sent into the interior for purposes of trade, and thus they are found spread over the whole United States. In New-York, there are 6 synagogues; in Philadelphia, 3; in Baltimore 1; in Charleston, 1; in New-Orleans, 1.

On arriving here they find an instant change in their position. No longer weighed to the earth by the odium, obloquy and disqualification that attaches to them in most if not in all the countries of the old world, they breathe the invigorating air of our free institutions, and are made deeply sensible of the tolerant spirit of that religion, they had erst regarded but as "the sect every where spoken against." All are free, no matter whether they profess the faith of Abraham, or of Him whose day Abraham rejoicing saw, to worship God according to their conscience. All are treated in civil and social relations as the reputation they may establish for integrity and honor entitles them, without reference to creed, and hence their bitterness of feeling against the "Nazarene" and his followers gives way to a more kind and patient endurance of our *heart's desire and prayer to God for them that they may be saved* and of the efforts to which that desire and prayer irresistibly impel.

In one city 130 families, German Jews, have given the Christian agent who visited them a most affectionate reception, and received from him the Bible on condition of reading the whole, both Old and New Testament. There are doubtless very many neologist Jews among us not acknowledging even the actual inspiration of their own scriptures.

The Committee opened a correspondence with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and communicated to it the steps taken by the American Branch of the Church Catholic on this deeply interesting subject.

At a meeting of the General Committee, held December 28, 1842, at the Society's office, Exeter Hall, it was "Resolved, that this Committee rejoice in the intelligence, that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America feel the necessity and great privilege of communicating the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the Jews in that country, and in conformity with the object of this Society, are desirous to recommend the cause in every possible way, and for that purpose, have instructed the Secretary to send to the Church Missions Committee such publications as will aid in the preliminary inquiry on this subject."

This resolution was accompanied by a kind letter from their Secretary, the Rev. Wm. Ayerst, expressive of his desire to aid us in every way, and by a list of books (since received) showing the nature and plan of the operations of their Society.

An informal suggestion was made through another channel, that a candidate for orders in the American Church, who is heartily interested for the Jews, and is acquainted with the German language, should be sent to England, for, if possible, two years. During that time the Society would furnish him with every facility for becoming thoroughly acquainted with their system of operation, which is the result of 40 years of most trying experience, and would give him an introduction to their stations on the Continent, where he should visit the old established synagogues, such as those of Hamburg and Berlin.

As they pay great regard to every thing connected with their old synagogues, this would conduce much to the estimation in which a missionary to the Jews should be held.

Another suggestion: that one of their missionaries should be invited, and employed to labor among the Jews in this country, or a candidate for orders in the Anglo-Catholic Church—a converted Jew—be invited, after due preparation on this subject, to take orders in the American Church, and devote himself to the spiritual good of his brethren after the flesh, under the auspices of the Board.

The Committee would recommend, that authority be given to adopt either of the above modes which the providence of God may render most feasible: Provided, that funds adequate to the efficient prosecution of the work for at least ten years, including the preparatory ones, be furnished by one or more churches.

GERMANS.

The numbers of this people already in the country, and their destitution of the means of grace, has arrested the attention of the Committee. The direction of the Board in their case is respectfully sought.

FRENCH.

As of other kindred and tongues, so many of “sunny France” pay the highest tribute to our civil institutions, by seeking our shores. Shall we not improve the opening of God’s providence to preach the gospel among these our Protestant brethren?

RETURNS, &c.

These have not been so full or so promptly rendered as the interests of the service require. The difficulty in some measure grows out of the nature and extent of the field.

A remedy will be applied, under the sanction of the Board, by requiring *duplicate* returns made directly to this office, on which pay

ments will be made direct to the missionary, the return reports and other correspondence being made as at present to the Bishops.

If the wisdom of the Board can devise any means by which the necessity of *semi-annual* payments can be averted, and *quarterly* ones substituted, they will promote greatly the comfort and usefulness of our missionaries.

The very unequal and irregular receipts have compelled the Committee to postpone pay-day as long as possible, very much to their own mortification, and, as they conceive, to the injury of the service. The abundant Quinquagesima collections enabled them to depart from their own rules; but if the Church would conduct the missionary work creditably, efficiently, generously, nay justly, provision should be made for the prompt payment of the missionaries at short intervals.

SUMMARY.

The number of missionaries employed the whole or some part of the year has been 94, being one less than the number last year, and they have officiated at 180 places. The number of families reported at 75 places is 2140, and the number attending divine worship at 91 places is 9234, being an average of 101 at each, and an aggregate decrease of 1379 on the number reported last year.

The number of infants baptized at 68 places is 419, being 240 less than the number reported last year.

The number of communicants at 84 places, on the 1st of April, was 2190, being an increase of 119 upon the aggregate number reported last year.

The number of children under catechetical instruction is 2014, being 62 less than were reported last year.

The amount of free-will offerings to Domestic Missions at 51 places, is \$569 07. Last year 51 places contributed \$596 72. The contributions of some of the parishes, because made on Quinquagesima Sunday, were sent to receiving agents, and not reported, as they should have been to the Bishops;—the amount of these is \$214 71, making altogether the sum of \$876 20 from Missionary Stations.

The Committee cannot conclude their report without expressing their sense of the generous welcome every where extended to their Secretary and General Agent.

Such attentions, always grateful, are particularly so when rendered as tokens of regard for the missionaries, and of interest in the Redeemer's cause, by whom they are so highly esteemed, that he has said "inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

By order,

N. SAYRE HARRIS, Sec'y.

[B.]

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Foreign Committee, in presenting their Eighth Annual Report to the Board of Missions, desire to mingle their sorrow with that of other departments of the Church, at the loss which they have all sustained in the removal of the venerable and beloved presiding Bishop. Though advanced in years, and laboring under some of the infirmities incident to the period of life which Bishop Griswold was permitted to reach, his seeming vigor of constitution, and activity in the discharge of his various and laborious duties, furnished an encouraging hope that, with the relief just supplied him in the appointment of an assistant, his valuable life might be prolonged, and the Church continue to enjoy the benefit of that matured wisdom, piety, and prudence, by which his whole course had been so eminently marked. It becomes us to bow in submission to the will of a righteous Providence—to be thankful for the enlarged measure of usefulness by which his long continued labors were crowned—to imitate the practical virtues of his most holy life—and to pray that his mantle may descend upon his successor in the Diocese of Massachusetts, whose loss as a member of this Committee, is only compensated by a persuasion that his elevation to the office of a Bishop may be the means of directing his talents and zeal into a still wider range of successful exertion than that by which his past ministerial life has been distinguished.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

The Rev. Dr. Whitehouse having declined the appointment of Secretary and General Agent, to which he was elected at the last annual meeting of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, at the request of the Committee, continued in the duties of Secretary and General Agent till the last of November, when the state of his health leading him to seek the benefit of a milder climate, the Rev. James W. Cooke, assistant minister of St. George's Church, N. Y., was appointed Secretary and General Agent till the next annual meeting of the Board. This appointment was confirmed by the Board at its special meeting in December.

FINANCES.

Notwithstanding the forbearance of the Committee to make any material extension of their work abroad, they have found themselves, during the past year, embarrassed for the want of sufficient funds to sustain it, even on its present very moderate scale. The debt which the Committee had unavoidably incurred, and which had been continually increasing during the two past years, became at length a subject of great uneasiness to its members, and they were led to make successive appeals to the Church without meeting with any adequate response. Their brethren of the Domestic Committee being under the like pressure, it was deemed expedient to take measures for procuring a special meeting of the Board, to determine on measures calculated to meet the crisis at which our missionary work had arrived. The proceedings of this meeting were such as exceedingly to encourage the hopes of both Committees; and the result has been much to the relief of their immediate necessities. The debt of the Foreign Committee, which was reported at the annual meeting of 1841 to be about \$2000, had increased, at the time of their last annual report, to nearly \$7000; this still continued to accumulate, and at the time of the special meeting of the Board, amounted to \$10,000: so that the Committee were compelled to forego the appointment of missionaries to the contemplated field in MESOPOTAMIA, and a much desired increase of the Mission to CHINA, and were threatened with the necessity of abridging the sphere of their present operations.— This large arrearage, which had been incurred previous to the special collections of Quinquagesima Sunday, has prevented the Committee from deriving more than temporary and partial relief from the collections made on that day; and if an impression should be entertained from the success which is gratefully acknowledged to have attended that special effort, that it will supersede the necessity of continuous systematic supplies, we have reason to apprehend a *recurrence* of the same difficulties from which we have experienced a temporary deliverance. After meeting the current expenses of our missions, we still find ourselves, at the close of the present missionary year, oppressed with a debt of \$4,500; and appeal with confidence to the liberality of the Church, for the means of payment, and for such an *accession* of funds, as shall enable us to prosecute our work on a scale commensurate with her expectations.

Inquiries having been often made as to the character of the above mentioned debt, the Committee would briefly explain it. Certain funds have been from time to time contributed for specific objects, (as for instance a Mission at JERUSALEM, &c.,) which have not been required as yet for the objects contemplated by the donors. In preference, there-

fore, to making a loan from any exterior source, the Committee have temporarily employed a portion of these funds to their immediate necessities, with a sacred regard, however, to their restoration whenever needed for their proper objects. Some have apprehended that this arrangement might involve the diversion of the contributions of churches or individuals from the particular objects to which they were designated by the donors. This is in no instance done. Every appropriation is faithfully devoted to the purpose expressed by the donor at the time of its receipt, and in the instance of funds not immediately needed, no case has yet occurred of default in any required appropriation. The amount of funds received, since the special meeting of the Board, is \$25,352 90, a large portion of which is from collections on Quinquagesima Sunday. That received from the Christmas offerings of Sunday Schools, in the proportion which falls to the Foreign Committee, is about \$700, and from Sunday Schools during the year, for this department, about \$2,300. The Committee feel peculiar satisfaction in adverting to the last mentioned source of supply. If the Missionary Spirit be the Spirit of the Gospel, it is of vast importance that it should early imbue the minds of the rising generation. The amount contributed to the Treasuries of the two Committees is an evidence that the conductors of many of the Sunday Schools of the Church, have not been unmindful of their responsibilities, in the communication of right instruction on this interesting subject.

The whole amount of receipts by the Foreign Committee during the year has been \$35,197 50, and (exclusive of \$200 received from the American Tract Society) exceeds those of the last year, \$5,718 23, and those of the year next preceding, \$12,079 47. The balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 15th inst. was \$601 81; due to specific appropriations, and unprovided for, beyond the balance in the Treasury, \$4,494 59; showing a reduction of the debt, since the last report at the special meeting of the Board, of over \$5,500.

The existing deficiency is to be deeply regretted, in view of the wide openings for the extension of the Gospel in foreign lands. Still, the faith of the Committee in the promise of the Church's divine Head encourages them to hope that our branch of the great family purchased by his blood will not be willing to transfer the whole mighty work of the world's evangelization to other hands; but prompted by gratitude for her multiplied and unmerited blessings, and incited by desires to promote the Redeemer's glory, and the everlasting happiness of those for whom he died, will cheerfully contribute her portion of laborers, and of funds for their support, until the grand objects of His atoning sacrifice shall be fully attained.

BEQUESTS AND PLEDGES.

Several bequests have been made to the Committee which cannot be legally claimed, inasmuch as the Board is not an incorporated body. One of these, however, the Committee have reason to believe will be paid by the executor, viz. a bequest of \$500 for the Syrian Mission by the late Miss H. Tompkins, of *Virginia*. The Committee are also informed of a bequest of \$1000 in trust for the Committee by the lamented F. S. Key, Esq., late of *Baltimore, Md.* This sum will undoubtedly be realized. Information is also received from S. H. Huntington, Esq., of *Hartford, Conn.*, executor, that the late Mrs. Emily Phillips had bequeathed to him in trust for the Foreign Committee the sum of \$500. The will having been approved, it is probable that the legacy will soon be paid.

Assurances have been also received by the Committee from responsible sources, of an intended annual contribution for a series of years, of \$4,000, to support additional missionaries abroad, viz, three to *CHINA*, and one to *MESOPOTAMIA*.

MISSION SCHOOL OR COLLEGE.

The Committee are not prepared to report any definite plan on this subject referred to them by the Board, at the last annual meeting; but have requested one of their body, the Rev. Dr. Cutler, now in *ENGLAND*, to visit the Church Missionary Institution at *Islington*, for the purpose of ascertaining the plan and practical results of the same, to be communicated to the Committee, who hope to make a full report on this subject at the next annual meeting of the Board.

WESTERN AFRICA:

CAPE PALMAS.

March, 1836.

PRIMARY STATION.* CAPE PALMAS. Rev. T. S. Savage, M. D.; one male; one female Teacher; one Assistant, (colored;) one native Assistant.

OUT STATIONS.* GRAWAY, 8 miles—J. D. Moore and wife, Teachers, (colored); CAVALLA, 12 miles—Rev. J. Payne, Mrs. Payne; one male, one female Teacher, (colored); one native Assistant. RIVER CAVALLA, 20 miles—Rev. J. Smith; one teacher, (native.) ROCKBOOKAH, 25 miles—M. Appleby, (white,) Teacher; one native Assistant. TABOO, 40 miles—Rev. L. B. Minor, Mrs. Minor; one native Assistant.

At the last annual meeting, mention was made of the safe arrival at *Cape Palmas*, of Misses Chapin and Coggeshall, in company with the

* See map following the Report.

Rev. Mr. Payne and wife, on their return from a visit to the UNITED STATES. It was then made a subject of congratulation, "that in a region supposed to be almost inevitably fatal to unacclimated life, we had witnessed for six years an increasing number of missionaries, assistants and teachers, amounting to more than forty years of life, during which there had been no death from any *local* cause." At the very time, however, that the Board thus congratulated the Church on the exemption of the mission from the mortality which the history of other missions in this clime had led them to anticipate, God in his mysterious Providence had interposed, and removed this ground of hope. Within a few weeks after her arrival at *Cape Palmas*, apparently in good health, Miss Coggeshall closed her short missionary labors for an eternal rest. She had engaged only in such duties as were thought proper in the early stage of residence, till the 23d of April, when she was taken with the symptoms of the fever of acclimation. In her case, from the beginning, it presented more than ordinary obstinacy. She expired on the 4th of May, thirteen days from the commencement of her sickness. Letters from the missionaries unite in expressions of affliction at the loss the mission has sustained, and of grateful confidence in the issue of her hopeful death.

In the case of Miss Coggeshall, the Rev. Dr. Savage expresses the professional opinion that, "if there ever were a case in AFRICA that would admit of a favorable prognostication, I should think Miss Coggeshall's one. It has proved, however, to be but another illustration of our ignorance and of the treacherous character of the diseases of the country." Continued experience shows that no rule can be laid down in respect to the section of the United States, or the particular constitution most favorable to a residence in AFRICA. Facts have hitherto been against the South, and in favor of the North. If I were to advance an opinion, it would be, that natives or residents of *intermittent districts*, whether at the North or South, would suffer less, both in the process of acclimation and subsequently. The *facts* on record decidedly favor this opinion. In almost all, if not all such cases, the fever of acclimation has been a simple intermittent, occasionally running into a remittent at most."

Miss M. V. Chapin passed safely through the acclimating fever, and with very pleasing prospects of health and usefulness, was united in marriage with the Rev. Dr. Savage on the 2d of June last. She entered actively on the duties assigned her, and succeeded in advancing the female department of the school at *Cape Palmas* to a high degree of prosperity. She also acquired an influence with native women, several of whom, located in the small town on mission grounds, she had persuaded to attend school, and also a meeting for religious instruction. In the midst of labors so promising, she was, after a few days illness,

stricken down. Death again entered the mission family at *Cape Palma*—the hopes and consolations of the Gospel were again manifested in their power to sustain the departing spirit in its last conflict—and another, we trust, was added to the redeemed in glory. Though subjected to intense bodily suffering, her cheerfulness and faith failed not. In the words of Mr. Payne, who witnessed her last moments, “She died in the spirit of a cheerful, triumphant martyr. To her, therefore, very evidently, to die was gain; but as respects the station from which she was taken, all is dark and mysterious. We do, indeed, mourn her loss, for it seems irreparable. We desire to be, we do feel resigned; but it is only because we know ‘we walk by faith and not by sight.’”

These afflictive dispensations occurring so near together, under such affecting circumstances, are regarded by the Committee, and will doubtless be viewed by the Board, as melancholy proof of the imminent risk of life, to which our missionaries are exposed in the uncongenial climate of AFRICA. They surely evince the imperative obligation of the Church to commend unceasingly our brethren there to the protection and guidance of that gracious Being who hath promised, “*Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.*” Prospered as the mission had been in an unlooked for exemption from mortality, one death only having occurred since the establishment of the mission, and that not from any local cause; we were perhaps too sanguine, and needed to be reminded of our feebleness and dependence. In the language of the missionary at *Cavalla*,—“the two deaths which have followed each other in such quick succession, afford both us and the Committee but too convincing proof that our mission is not to be exempt from that sacrifice of life which has attended all other missions to this country; and it ought not to be concealed from you and the Church, that the feeble health of our missionaries generally, furnishes melancholy evidence to the same effect. At the present, Mr. Appleby and myself are the only members of the mission, (I mean whites,) who can be said to enjoy any thing like good health. It ought *not to be concealed*, that there are seasons when we seem to hang by a thread over the grave, and the very existence of our mission seems threatened. We look anxiously around for those who would take our places. Amongst our converts we find none qualified for this purpose—and to AMERICA we look almost in vain. Nearly three years have now elapsed* since one missionary came over to help us! Our thoughts are often turned, in this dilemma, to the *West Indies*, from whence we might reasonably hope that laborers better fitted to withstand the climate could be obtained. But when, or how, or by whom, shall such persons be brought to us? In these trying circumstances, it is

* The Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst arrived subsequently to the date of this letter.

sweet to know that the cause is God's, and that he will take care of His own cause."

In the last communication which the Committee have received from the Rev. Dr. Savage, he remarks—"I have had of late two attacks of greater severity than any since my visit to America. It is thought by others that I ought to abstract myself from my cares and duties for a time. One consideration that will operate in favor of it, will be to procure, if possible, suitable colored assistants or teachers from some quarter; men who will be capable of keeping up a station in case of the death of the present incumbent; at any rate, till a successor can arrive from AMERICA. It is the general opinion among us, that the safety of the mission, and the best interests of the cause, if not its ultimate success, depend upon our procuring, at the earliest date, such aids—*aids* they must be, and no higher relation can they sustain for years. The colony, and our schools, cannot for years to come, afford such assistance. From the colony, we have no such expectation."

In connection with this subject, the Committee would suggest the expediency of taking some measures to meet the views of our missionaries for a supply of pious, colored, lay assistants.

In *spiritual* things, and in a further advance towards the accomplishment of the great design of the mission in bringing the Heathen under the influence of the Gospel, the Committee rejoice to perceive evidences of divine favor. Many individuals have been induced, the past year, to surrender or destroy their gregrees, with which are connected some of the grossest superstitions of the country, and which present some of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the Gospel. The Committee would refer the Board to many interesting facts in the Spirit of Missions confirmatory of this.

The Committee are happy to state that a measure of success has been obtained in securing a veneration for, and religious observance of, the Lord's day. Religious services have been attended at some of the stations with increasing interest by increasing numbers. Even the women, who hitherto had seemed utterly indifferent, have, many of them, become attentive listeners to the word of truth. One of the missionaries remarks, "as is always the case whenever there is a disposition to put on Christianity, these women have much improved in their style of dress, and general appearance. We have satisfactory evidence, also, that many of them pray regularly."

In some instances, there is reason to hope in the judgment of charity, that the seed diligently sown in faith and nurtured with continual prayer is already springing up and bearing fruit unto everlasting life. In one of the letters from the missionary at *Cavalla*, he remarks: "I have never

before felt so much encouragement to go forward in the work of the blessed Saviour as at the present moment. With six communicants of whom God hath given me the oversight—an overflowing congregation in one of the busiest seasons of the year—and ten candidates for baptism—I feel that I have abundant cause for gratitude and encouragement.”

The annual examination of the schools was held on the 23d December at Mt. Vaughan. There were present about one hundred children from four different stations. There were no scholars from the *Babo* or *Plabo* stations, on account of the distance. It is reported to the Committee, that the children seemed to have made respectable progress in their studies. The examination, however, was interrupted when but half completed, by a summons to attend the death bed of Mrs. Savage. Two days after, being Christmas, the Rev. Mr. Payne writes: “To day I baptized the daughter of Governor Russwurm in the Mission Chapel, and preached the annual sermon before the mission. Six years have this day elapsed since the *first* missionary landed at *Cape Palmas*. We have now six stations opened, operating upon a population of some twenty thousand, and imparting instruction to about two hundred persons, men, women and children, in day and evening schools. Thirty persons have been admitted to the Church, of whom half were natives. Of the *twenty-three laborers*, employed in the mission from its origin, three (white) females, and one (colored) male, have been removed by death. The fact that but yesterday, we committed to the dust the mortal remains of one of these dear sisters, has thrown a gloom over what would have been otherwise a joyful Christmas.”

The mission has received a pleasing accession in the safe arrival of the Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst, on the 11th of February last. Mr. H. sailed from Baltimore on the 15th of December, having, with the approbation of the Committee, occupied the interval subsequent to his appointment in promoting the interests of the mission in various parts of the United States. His arrival was hailed with great joy by the missionaries, who had been anxiously looking for him for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, former assistants to the mission, who were reported last year as having been compelled from ill health to return to the UNITED STATES, are looking forward with unabated zeal to future employment in the mission, with improved health. The Committee have approved the course of Mr. Perkins, who, from his own conviction of duty, as well as in consequence of the earnest counsel of Dr. Savage, is pursuing studies preparatory to the practice of medicine. This course is adopted by Mr. Perkins without expense to the Board. The Committee would here acknowledge their obligation to medical gentlemen of our Church in Boston for the valuable aid they have kindly rendered Mr. Perkins in the prosecution of his studies.

No further difficulties appear to have arisen between the missionaries and the colonists at the primary station. It is very probable that things remain much as they were at the last annual meeting of the Board.—From the semi-annual accounts, just received from the primary station, it appears that charges are still made for military fines. The Committee have not sought another conference with the managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, under whose jurisdiction is the colony at *Cape Palmas*, because there appeared no sufficient grounds for anticipating a more favorable result. When this site was selected as the field of our missionary operations in AFRICA, in preference to all others, it was assigned as a principal reason by the Committee, in their first Report, that, “it being the chief design of the Mission to operate on the native inhabitants of the country, there existed fewer obstacles here than elsewhere to a peaceable and friendly intercourse with them; whereas, at other places mentioned, circumstances had occurred calculated to alienate the natives from the colonists, and to render them less accessible to any attempts for their religious and moral improvement.” Encouraged as the Committee were to select this site, given under these circumstances for this purpose, it would be a source of mortification and deep regret to find the friendly attitude of the Maryland State Colonization Society, succeeded by apparent hostility to the spiritual interests of the mission. The Committee hope better things, and trust that an amicable arrangement may yet be made, consistent with the mutual interests of the colony and the mission. The instructions given to the missionaries, subsequent to the last annual meeting of the Board, were, to *retain* the primary station at *Cape Palmas*, except in the *last resort*.

The clergy from the several stations assemble occasionally for the purpose of deliberating on the general affairs of the mission. A regular account of the proceedings is forwarded to the Committee.

The ecclesiastical character of these proceedings—the gradual extension of the Church, the multiplying of stations, the number of candidates for confirmation, and the growing importance of the mission, continue to strengthen its claims for Episcopal supervision.

Among other proceedings the past year, the Committee notice the following :

Workshops have been provided at each station, and certain of the scholars are instructed in some mechanic art during the hours of manual labor.

J. M. Forbes, colored, has been appointed teacher at *Graway* station.

J. D. Moore, colored, has been appointed teacher at *Graway* station.

Henry Harmon, colored, has been appointed assistant teacher in the *Mount Vaughan* school.

Graway station has been placed under the pastoral supervision of the missionary at *Cavalla*.

A committee has been appointed to secure a uniform system of instruction in the mission schools.

Night schools have been opened in the five divisions of *Cavalla*, to be taught by members of the boarding-school.

Thirty dollars have been appropriated to building a house of worship at *Cavalla*.

The station at the *River Cavalla* has been resumed, and the Rev. J. Smith appointed to its duties; suitable buildings to be erected at an expense of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars.

Rockbookah station has been placed under the supervision of the missionary at *Cavalla River*, and the Rev. L. B. Minor, has been requested to administer the communion at that place once a month.

The Committee have under consideration a request from the Mission for a printing press. It has been a prominent object with Mr. Payne, to acquire and reduce to writing the *Grebo* tongue. In this he had been so far successful as to assist in translating the gospel of St. Mark, before his late visit to AMERICA, besides some school-books. Since his return he has confined his attention to translating the Prayer Book. Of this he has translated "Morning and Evening Service," "Occasional Prayers," "Selections of Psalms, and the Psalter to the 40th Psalm." A part of the morning service with the commandments, are read every Sunday in public, besides other suitable prayers and hymns.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Primary Station. *Mount Vaughan*, near CAPE PALMAS, W. A.

Rev. Thomas S. Savage, M. D.

Number of families attending worship, 11; of whom 6 are natives.

" individuals, 31; of whom 17 are natives.

" infants baptized, - 3

" communicants, - 13

" children catechized, 50

" persons confirmed. *None for want of a Bishop.*

In the number of *individuals* put down in attendance on worship, the children in the schools are not included; adding the number of children (37), the whole number uniformly attending will be 68.

The infants baptized are the children of colonists. The number of communicants is reduced from that of last year from the following causes: Two, J. D. Moore and wife, (formerly teachers here,) have

been transferred to the station at *Graway*, consequently have become communicants in the church at *Cavalla*. Two have been transferred to *Cavalla*, one as assistant teacher, and the other as servant, and have become communicants in that church.

A *fifth* has been located at the *River Cavalla* station, as teacher with the Rev. Mr. Smith; he is a native. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Minor, have within the last year removed to *Taboo*, who also were numbered before among the communicants at this point. One, a native boy, a slave of a man at *Dix Cove*, has been remanded by his master to that place, with the promise that he should return; but it is feared that he is wholly withdrawn from the mission. His English name is John S. Stone. One has been removed by death, the wife of Henry Harmon, teacher.

Three others have been suspended from communion, two males and one female, natives. They are still under our instruction, and it is hoped that they will yet, by the grace of God, be reclaimed from their course of dereliction.

The reduction, therefore, from the number of last year's communicants at this station, has been that of twelve.

Two marriages have taken place during the year. The Rev. T. S. Savage, M. D., with Miss M. V. Chapin, and Henry H. Harmon, colored, with Margaret Minor, colored, the former a teacher, the latter a scholar.

The deaths have been three. Miss M. D. Coggeshall, in her acclimating sickness, Mrs. Savage, and Sarah Harmon, first wife of Henry H. Harmon, teacher. There has been an unusual degree of sickness at this station the past year. The number in the schools has been very fluctuating in consequence, and more or less interruption has occurred in the discharge of duty among the teachers. Hardly an individual has escaped serious sickness. The cause would seem to lie in the clearing up the extensive low grounds in the rear, by the natives, for rice farms, and thus throwing open a vast tract of marsh to the action of the sun. In this respect the location at this point seems unfavorable to general health.

<i>Graway</i> —8 miles from <i>Cape Palmas</i> ,	}	Rev. John Payne.
<i>Cavalla</i> —13 " " " "		
Number of individuals attending worship,	-	200
" adults baptized,	- - - -	8
" communicants,	- - - -	15
" children catechized	- - - -	100

The number of families is not given, because no families can be said to attend. Of the two hundred attendants on public worship, not more than twenty are women. These have manifested much indifference to

religious services ; but this is gradually passing away, as suitable efforts are made in their behalf. Forty-six of the children catechized are members of the boarding schools connected with the stations under the pastoral care of the missionary. The remainder receive instruction in evening schools, taught by members of the boarding school at *Cavalla*, and by a young native who acts as interpreter to the missionary. A house of worship in native style, is now nearly completed, at an expense not exceeding forty dollars, in the large town at *Cavalla*, which it is hoped will tend to increase the attendance on public worship. Twenty natives, during the last six months, have thrown away their gregees.—Six women attend a sewing school, under Mrs. Payne's direction, and eleven receive instruction in the schools.

River Cavalla—20 miles east of *Cape Palmas* ; Rev. J. Smith, Deacon.

Number of individuals attending worship,	-	50
“ communicants, - - - -	-	2
“ children catechized, - - -	-	7

This station was resumed about the first of November, having been for a season relinquished. The attendance on preaching cannot be reckoned by *families*. Fifty is the average number of individuals who in the course of the week, attend public worship. The children are not included in this number. A small school is taught by the missionary. A house, to cost one hundred and fifty dollars, is about being erected, which will enable him to increase the number of pupils.

Rockbookah—25 miles east of *Cape Palmas* ; M. Appleby, Teacher.

This station is under the supervision of the Rev. J. Smith, deacon, the Rev. Mr. Minor administering the communion there once a month. A small school has been taught by Mr. Appleby during the past year. When divine service is held in the town, about fifty persons attend.

Taboo—40 miles east of *Cape Palmas* ; Rev. L. B. Minor.

No report has been received from this station.

Buildings have been erected at an expense of about \$1000. Some progress has been made towards securing a religious observance of the Lord's day. The character of the people is that of deep depravity and unsubdued selfishness. Many features of gross superstition are exhibited among these Heathen. On one occasion, the Rev. Mr. Minor was instrumental in saving from death the crew of an American vessel. It was afterwards ascertained that part of the plan was to murder Mr. Minor in order to prevent the possibility of his giving information, but a gracious Providence prevented this.

CHINA.

Kú-láng-sú. The Rev. J. W. Boone, M. D.

The memorable events which have occurred during the past year in this Empire, have changed entirely the aspect of our mission. The din of war has ceased—its desolations are at an end—and an amicable adjustment of all differences with England has been made and formally ratified by treaty. Since the peace, fewer outbreaks of popular feeling have occurred, than might reasonably have been anticipated, during a transition so unparalleled and important, as that which is taking place in the civil regulations of that vast Empire. Five ports, four of which have been hitherto inaccessible, are freely opened for purposes of trade and intercourse with other nations. Two islands, *Kú-láng-sú* and *Chusan*, will be occupied by the English, according to the treaty, at least for the space of three years. A friendly and sociable disposition is manifested by thousands of Chinese who were never before brought in contact with Europeans. The day has come, when in the opinion of the Committee, we can read gracious designs of Providence for the spiritual enlightenment of more than three hundred millions of now benighted Heathen. It remains only for Christian nations to engage in holy emulation, in spreading the Gospel among a third part of the human race.

The Committee are solemnly impressed with the obligation of the Church to follow the leadings of Divine Providence, in more enlarged operations in this field. For eight years our mission has been maintained under most discouraging circumstances, and, at times, almost without hope. The faith of the Church did not respond to the fervent appeals of our missionary, and, except that God was with him to guide, comfort, and sustain, he was left alone in his work. Divine Providence having now opened an effectual door for the entrance of the gospel into China, while, with improved health, and sanguine hopes, and with all the advantage of six years study of the language, our missionary is enabled to preach with fluency, securing the fixed attention of large congregations, receiving unequivocal tokens of regard from the people, and even furnished with facilities in his work by individuals high in official station; surely it is plainly the duty of the Church, to prosecute with zeal and energy, the promising work to which she is thus called by her Lord.

One event alone has occurred to cast a cloud on the clear sunshine of the hopes which have brightened the prospects of our mission.

By an inscrutable Providence, most afflictive to the Church, (how deeply so to our missionary, we need not say,) Mrs. Boone, the wife

and indefatigable fellow helper of our brother, has been called from her earthly mission to an eternal reward. On the 20th of August last, she was attacked with bilious remittent fever, which at that time prevailed extensively as an epidemic. On the 30th she died—and on the 31st was buried in a quiet, sequestered spot, on the Island of *Kú-láng-sú*. There rest her mortal remains, but the moral influence of her character still lives; and her dying declaration, (“if there is a mercy in life for which I feel thankful, it is that God has condescended to call me to be a missionary,”) will not be lost upon the Church. It is a delightful reflection that, in meeting, as we trust, in heaven, the venerable parent who died two years after her departure from this country, there must be a joyous remembrance of the sacrifice that was then made for Christ. For the benefit of those parents who would check the pious yearnings of their children for the missionary work, we would record the dying declaration of Chancellor De Saussure—that “the surrendering his child up to God’s service, had been to him, a sanctified event, weaning him more from earth, and enabling him to fix his affections with more steadiness on heavenly things.”

The decease of Mrs. Boone devolving on our missionary the sole care of his children, led him, in compliance with an expressed wish of Mrs. Boone, in the event of her death, to bring them to the United States. He was also prompted to this, by the pressing necessity of obtaining accessions to the mission, and urging its claims upon the Church. This course, the Committee have fully approved; and they have now the pleasure of informing the Board, that a kind Providence has conducted our brother in safety, after a short voyage of three months, to his native land. May the Lord direct his way, and give him such evidences of the sympathy and support of the Church, as shall cheer his heart, and sustain his hopes for CHINA. Especially do the Committee desire, that when our brother returns to his work, he may carry with him the conviction that suitable measures will be taken by the Board, to secure, if possible, the early appointment of a Bishop for CHINA. The Committee cannot perceive the necessity of separating in the Church that which God has joined. If Episcopacy be an important part of the organization of the Church as constituted by Christ and his Apostles, why reject it in the missionary work among the Heathen? Paul and Barnabas, and Timothy and Titus, were Apostles or Bishops to the Gentiles; why, in the same work among the Gentiles is this principle of missionary action changed?

The Committee will not occupy the time of the Board with a statement of the various considerations which seem to them, to demand of the Church, a Missionary Bishop for CHINA; but as agents, entrusted

by the Board, with the oversight and conduct of our Foreign Missionary operations, with the obligation of devising plans for their successful prosecution; they would respectfully recommend for CHINA, as for AFRICA, a measure which they deem of vital importance. They would add, that, the possible contingency of the appointment of a Bishop for CHINA by the Church of England, does not, in their opinion, lessen the expediency of the course proposed. Mutual consultation might be had as to the points to be occupied, while no collision of action, and certainly no collision of principle, need interrupt the perfect harmony of the missions. The Committee see not why an English Bishop for the province of *Canton*, and an American Bishop for the province of *Fuh-keen*, may not labor in a work of christian faith and love, with the same quietness and efficiency as the Bishops of the Church in the United States and Canada. In an ecclesiastical sense, they see no difficulty in the fact that the former are separate provinces, and the latter independent states.

As an evidence of a growing interest in this Mission and an earnest of its more efficient support, the Committee have the pleasure of informing the Board, that a pledge for the support of three additional missionaries to this field, has been made by two gentlemen, each to contribute for this purpose fifteen hundred dollars per annum for three years. These gentlemen, though assigning this limit from prudential considerations, contemplate a like or larger gift for a longer period. They desire that those sent under this arrangement, should possess such moral, intellectual, and physical qualifications, as shall warrant the hope that they may prove equal, by the blessing of God, to the difficulties they may have to encounter. It is also made a condition of this pledge that those sent shall be unmarried.

The Committee are truly grateful that provision has been thus made for a portion of the missionary force, which it is desirable to send to CHINA immediately, Lest, however any duly qualified for this work, may be discouraged in view of this limitation from offering their services, the Committee would here express the opinion, that an accession to the mission of *married*, as well as single missionaries, is to be desired. Many considerations render it important that a few *families* be located at the principal points. Females can be occupied with schools, and with the care of the household, thus enabling the ordained missionary to give himself wholly to the work of preaching the Gospel. Late occurrences prove that, through the instrumentality of the wives of the missionaries, access may be had to the females of CHINA. An opportunity has thus been already offered for preaching the Gospel to the mothers of *several hundred children*.

Referring the Board to a collection of important facts in the Spirit of

Missions, and especially in the May number, the Committee present the following brief statement of the operations of the mission.

The Rev. Dr. Boone having resided at *Macao* for twelve months, pursuing the study of the Chinese language, felt that an effort should be made to reach the field, to which he had been looking from the time of his arrival in the East. Early in February of last year, he embarked for *Amoy*, and arrived there the latter part of the same month. Sir Henry Pottinger, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, so soon as he heard of Dr. Boone's intention to proceed to *Amoy*, kindly offered, without solicitation, to give him a letter to the Commandant at *Kú-láng-sú*. The time of his arrival appeared peculiarly propitious for gaining the confidence of the people. The tide of war had rolled northward, but its ravages still remained at *Kú-láng-sú*. The people were under a military government, without any one to interpret for them. The Rev. Dr. Boone occasionally assisted the Rev. Dr. Abeel in interpreting for the people; and in this way the acquaintance and friendship of many were gained. In the month of April he returned to *Macao*, for the purpose of removing his family to *Kú-láng-sú*, a small Island three or four miles in circumference, distant but half a mile from *Amoy*, the latter containing about one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, with many populous towns and villages all around; so that christian missionaries there, may now have intercourse with hundreds of thousands of Chinese.

Dr. Boone expresses the opinion that, a more favorable place for preaching the Gospel to heathen men, the world does not afford. On his return from *Macao* with his family, he was accompanied by a physician, Dr. Cumming, of Savannah, Georgia. The medical skill of this gentleman, has since been found of great advantage in gaining an influence with the Chinese. In many instances, individuals have brought their sick friends two or three days journey, to experience the benefit of his treatment. On these occasions, Dr. Boone has often acted as interpreter, and thus gained an opportunity of directing the attention of patients from the number of thirty, to one hundred and fifty, daily, to the essential truths of the Gospel.

The situation of our missionary at this time, was one of peculiar felicity, being in the very field of labor to which, with earnest desire and fervent prayers, he had anxiously looked for five years—his health completely restored—his family with him in the midst of thousands of Chinese, to many of whom he was daily dispensing the bread of life—he looked forward to the future, with sanguine expectations of extensive usefulness. At this time of greatest promise, occurred the afflictive dispensation to which allusion has been made.

We are informed by Dr. Boone, that he has had frequent opportuni-

ties of preaching on Sundays to stated congregations of Chinese, averaging from sixty to seventy, and the service of the English Church has been often read, and a sermon preached for the benefit of the English troops. Family worship in Chinese, is frequently attended by visitors. An encouraging circumstance mentioned with respect to the attendance on public worship, is, that the *same faces* are seen Sunday after Sunday, and there are a few who have not been absent more than two or three Sundays in the year. On one occasion, he preached to more than one hundred men, and at the close of his discourse, was much gratified to hear one of his audience give a clear and succinct account of the atonement, (which had been his subject) to another not present at the service.

Of other interesting facts, the Committee have time to mention only the following. The chief magistrate of *Amoy*, interchanged visits with our missionary, and extended to him an invitation to come and live at that place, where he said, an opportunity would be afforded to preach to many more people, and *he* could have the pleasure of more frequent intercourse with our Missionary. The occasion was improved by Dr. Boone to declare to him and his numerous attendants, the Gospel plan of salvation. He also accepted a copy of the New Testament, and several tracts.

There is an important circumstance in relation to the places now opened for commercial intercourse, which the Committee deem worthy of the notice of the Board. We are informed, that the Mandarin Dialect, or more correctly, the general language of CHINA, is spoken with no material variation by the common people, in all of the provinces of CHINA, with the exception of those of *Canton* and *Fuh-Keen*. We thus have *Canton* and *Hong-Kong* in the *Canton* province; *Amoy* and *Fuh-Chow-foo* in *Fuh-Keen* province; and *Ning-po* and *Shang-hai* in the Mandarin districts; so that missionaries may be trained at these places for all parts of the Empire, and be ready to enter at any point where an opening in the providence of God may present itself.

EASTERN MISSIONS.

The Committee have watched with much anxiety, the progress of the Mission to the Eastern Churches. So delicate are the relations subsisting between those Churches and our own—so perplexing many of the questions involved—so difficult, on the one hand, to avoid an infringement of Episcopal principles, and on the other, to prosecute with efficiency the spiritual renovation of those Churches—so conflicting

are the views on this subject held by prominent friends of Missions—so great the expense necessarily involved, an expense, in the opinion of the Committee, warranted only by strong probabilities of most favorable results—so inadequate the means furnished for this end, without subtracting from those which should be employed on an expanding scale, for other Missions of great promise; that the Committee feel compelled to recommend to the Board, *a deliberate inquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the mission to Crete*, gradually reducing the expenses of the Mission at *Athens*, with a view to its ultimate relinquishment or transfer, and the concentration of effort in the East, should such effort be deemed advisable by the Board, in the Syrian Church of MESOPOTAMIA. The mission at *Constantinople*, which, since the return of Dr. Robertson, has been regarded chiefly, as preparatory to the more direct prosecution of missionary effort in the Syrian Church, has been discontinued by the unanimous action of the Committee, after prolonged deliberation.

It is the result of much reflection on the part of the Committee, that the occupation of many different points abroad, is by no means desirable. Concentration of effort at a few points, mostly on heathen ground, selected in view of providential openings, under circumstances of reasonable promise, and the prosecution of Missionary effort at those points, on an enlarged scale—sending forth the Church in her *integrity*, with all the moral influence of her ecclesiastical organization, building on the foundation of Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone—are general principles, which, in the opinion of the Committee, should regulate the conduct of our Foreign Missions. The particular reasons which influence the Committee in the measures recommended, with regard to any of the stations now occupied abroad, will be briefly stated under their respective heads.

ATHENS.

The Rev. J. H. Hill; Mrs. Hill, Miss Mulligan, Miss Baldwin, teachers. Several Greek teachers.

Miss F. Mulligan, reported at the last annual meeting of the Board as having sailed on her return to *Athens*, arrived there in safety, and resumed immediately, with improved health, the duties of her station.

The intimation given last year, that a most unfounded clamor which proved the occasion of much trouble and anxiety of mind to our respected Missionaries, had been raised against the Mission, has been sustained by definite information since received. The documents re-

lating to these difficulties, are open to the inspection of the Board. The Committee will not trouble the Board with a minute detail of all the particulars of this unexpected, unwarranted, and in its issue, futile attack. It proceeded from the Editor of a newspaper published in *Athens*, called the "*Αἰών*," ("Age,") and was based upon a letter written by Mrs. Hill to her husband during his visit to this country, giving an account of a public examination of the Schools, which had taken place after his departure from *Athens*, and published in one of our church periodicals, with some prefatory remarks by the correspondent who communicated it. By falsely representing the letter to have been written by Mr. Hill himself, by mistranslations entirely perverting its meaning, and by inferences of the most unfounded character, it was attempted by the editor to excite a prejudice against that gentleman and his important work, that might result in its destruction. Virulent attacks were continued for several weeks in the newspaper referred to, and the intention was avowed, of an exterminating war against the Mission. It would not seem strange, if among an excitable people like the Greeks, these gross misrepresentations should have produced, to some extent, the desired impression on their minds; and therefore, Mr. Hill felt himself called upon to meet these attacks, with an appropriate reply. This was followed by renewed attacks of the most vindictive character; at one time, threats were thrown out against parents who should continue to send their children to the schools, and at another, appeals were made to their patriotism and love of their religion, to induce the withdrawal of their children; and it was falsely asserted, that individuals of distinction were already adopting the measure. Endeavors were made to induce the minister of religion and public education, to take the pupils of the Government from the schools. This led Mr. Hill to request of the Secretary of State, an examination, in any way he might think proper, of the truth of the allegations against him; and it resulted in the appointment of an ecclesiastical commission, by the Synod of the Kingdom, whose report was perfectly satisfactory. The Editor of the "*Age*," then attacked the Synod itself, and its venerable President, the Archbishop of Argos, for giving their countenance and support to the Mission. He was prosecuted by the Government, convicted, and punished by fine and imprisonment, and the publication of his paper placed under severe restrictions.

That this persecution should have excited much anxiety, may be easily imagined; yet our missionaries were not left without many grounds of consolation. It was a pleasing evidence of unshaken confidence in them and their work that during this singular excitement, not a single pupil was withdrawn from the schools, and strong expressions of sympathy were voluntarily tendered to them from many quarters.

Some of these have already appeared in the Spirit of Missions, and among them, the memorable testimonial from forty-six distinguished individuals, the parents or guardians of pupils educated in the mission family. We learn from Mr. Hill, that his house was literally crowded with the friends both of the domestic and out-door pupils, expressing their indignation at the treatment received, and assuring them of a full and firm support. Many of these persons had been leaders in the Greek Revolution, and filled high offices under the Government. Besides these individual calls, a deputation of three of the most respectable men in the Kingdom, the venerable Counsellor of State, Basilios Bondouris, the brave Admiral Kriezis, Secretary of the Navy, and J. Manginas, also a Counsellor of State, waited upon him for the like purpose. After these evidences of approval and aid, the fears of our Missionaries vanished; and their hearts were united in giving thanks unto the Lord, who had "shown them such marvellous loving kindness". These trials following so soon the increased labor devolving upon Mrs. Hill during the eight months absence of her husband, seriously impaired her health. In consequence, the boarding school, comprising thirty-six pupils who were supported by their immediate friends, was, with great reluctance, relinquished, and Mrs. Hill suspending her labors for a season, retired to the country in the neighborhood of *Athens*. This step, led to an interesting official communication from the department of State, in which the Secretary remarks, "This resolution of yours, sir, grieves us the more in proportion, as we have the clearest proofs of the utility of the School in question, and an increasing conviction of Mrs. Hill's merits, and of her zeal for the education of the females of GREECE;" and again "We avail ourselves of the opportunity to express *officially*, the satisfaction of the Royal Government of GREECE, for the zeal you have shown to give a *proper education* to the pupils who have been educated in your Schools, as well as for the benefits which, through them, you have conferred upon GREECE." On receiving information of the assault which had been made on our Missionaries and its results, the Committee believed it their duty to tender their sympathy to Mr. Hill and his family—to express their gratification at the prudence manifested on so trying an occasion, and to acknowledge their high sense of the favourable testimony, which it had elicited from those best able to appreciate the character and usefulness of the Mission. Unhappily, the state of Mrs. Hill's health, impaired by the trying circumstances through which they had passed, rendered a journey of considerable extent necessary for its restoration. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Hill in the beginning of November, they immediately resumed their duties under very favorable circumstances. The pupils are now

in number five hundred, and Mrs. Hill's family cares being greatly diminished, she has been able to bestow undivided attention upon this large collection of pupils. Those heretofore in the pay department, are now in other schools, taught in part by Government beneficiaries or others previously in the Mission. Mr. Hill intimates, that the charge of this large school of five hundred souls, whom they are training up for God—the care of the domestic beneficiaries supported by special contributions of members of our Church—the preparation of works for the press, the expense of which is defrayed by appropriations of the American Tract Society—an extensive correspondence, and the preparation of sermons for Sunday, to the Episcopalian residents, fully occupy his time, and will, it is hoped, be hereafter followed by blessed fruits. A communication has recently been received from Mr. Hill, containing an interesting account of a visit from the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Tomlinson. The Church just completed was consecrated by him on Palm Sunday, (the 9th April,) there being present nine clergymen, as also several ecclesiastics of the Greek Church. Our missionary was treated with marked courtesy by the Bishop, and had assigned him a part in the services of the day.

In recommending the gradual reduction and ultimate relinquishment of this Mission by the Board, the Committee trust that the community of *Athens*, will retain there an Institution so identified with its growing prosperity.

CRETE.

CANEA. The Rev. George Benton; Mrs. Benton; one Greek teacher.

The Committee unanimously recommend the discontinuance of this Mission. No communication has been received from the Rev. Mr. Benton for more than two years;* but authentic information conveyed to the Committee, does not present sufficiently encouraging prospects of the usefulness of this Mission, to justify its continuance.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The Rev. H. Southgate; Mrs. Southgate.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, whose retirement from the missionary field was communicated to the Board in the last Annual Report, arrived

* Since the meeting of the Board, various documents have been received from Mr. Benton, from which it appears that he has written regularly to the Committee, but that his letters have miscarried.

with his family at Boston on the 10th of September, and his connection with the Committee has ceased.

The withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. Robertson from *Constantinople*—the expense incident to the prosecution of a Mission in that city—the necessity of greatly enlarging our operations there, in order to make them efficient, as proposed by the Rev. Mr. Southgate, (a measure which the Committee believe entirely beyond their ability)—the few satisfactory results obtained in the prosecution of the Mission so far as addressed to the Greeks of *Constantinople*, and the cheering prospects of good to be effected by the concentration of missionary effort in the Syrian Church of Mesopotamia, a work, the claims of which have been continually strengthening, and to which, the Committee have been urged by the eloquent appeals of the Rev. Mr. Southgate, and especially by the resolution of the Board last year, enjoining them to prosecute the Mesopotamian mission with all possible diligence; are considerations which have had great influence in leading the Committee to determine on the discontinuance of the Mission to *Constantinople*. This measure, unanimously decided, the Committee proceeded to instruct Mr. Southgate to remove, as soon as practicable, either to *Mardin* or *Mossul*, in order to prosecute his work there, and be ready to receive an accession, which the Committee hoped to send out in the course of the present year. The labors of the Rev. Mr. Southgate having been chiefly directed to the interests of the Syrian Church, of *Mesopotamia*, and the instructions under which he was sent out, contemplating, at least, a temporary residence there, with a view of preparing the way for the occupation of a position in that country, the Committee could not doubt the propriety of adopting this course. The first to call the attention of the Church to the claims of that people—cognizant of their actual condition from personal knowledge, acquired during two visits to their country—universally known as their tried friend, and recognized as such by the venerable Syrian Patriarch—the successful agent in the recovery of several churches from the Papists, by securing the intervention of governmental influence—and for more than a year, the hospitable host of the Bishop of *Mossul*—he seemed to the Committee, peculiarly fitted, with God's blessing, for the prosecution of this work.

Two Missionaries to the same field, the Rev. J. W. Miles, of South Carolina, and the Rev. S. A. Taylor, of Maryland, have since been appointed. A communication, however, lately received from the Rev. Mr. Southgate, changes materially the prospects of this Mission. Mr. S., viewing his appointment as *limited* to *Constantinople*, declines the service tendered by the Committee, and considering his relations with

them as having ceased with the discontinuance of the Mission to *Constantinople*, he has advised them of his purpose to return, and is probably now on his voyage home.*

In view of this contingency, the Committee suspend any further statement of plans respecting the Mesopotamian mission. In justice, however, to the Rev. Mr. Southgate, they would bear witness to the untiring industry with which he has prosecuted the measures he has deemed advisable in behalf of the Eastern Churches. The voluminous documents received from him, are memorials of the incessant occupation of his time.

The following are gathered from the correspondence of Mr. S., as among the principal objects which have occupied his attention during the past year.

“Intercourse has been sought with the Greek Patriarch and Synod.”

It has also been a principal object, “to extend acquaintance among the clergy, for the purpose of introducing our own Church more fully, discussing differences, which, of course, brings into review all that we hold to be corruptions in the Eastern Churches, or in any of them—imparting instruction, and supplying them with copies of the English Common Prayer translated.”

“An attempt has been made to save the Nestorians of Kurdistan from Popery.” Upon this subject, he informs us, a report may be expected.

A “large correspondence,” has been maintained with the Syrian Church, “with various persons and societies in England, and with the Foreign Committee.”

“Much attention has been given to the preparation of a work on the Syrian Church.”

Something has been done towards “collecting materials for a full survey of the Greek Church.”

* Since the completion of the Report, a long communication has been received from the Rev. Mr. Southgate, in which he expresses a change of purpose in relation to his return to the United States, and proposes, with the advice and concurrence of Bishop Tomlinson, to transfer himself to the “Society (in England) for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts”—to be employed by said Society in *Constantinople*—proposing also, that the Foreign Committee should bear a small part of the expense of his support, in view of the aid he might be able to offer in respect to our Mission in *Mesopotamia*. As there has been no opportunity of convening the Foreign Committee since the receipt of these communications, the Secretary and General Agent, with the advice of such members of the Committee as he has been able to consult, submits the same to the Board of Missions, together with a communication from one of the Secretaries of the “Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,” with a view to such action thereon, as, under all circumstances, the Board may deem expedient.

Some progress has also been made in "examining the rise and progress of the corruptions of the Eastern Churches—with the refutation of them from the Bible, and the early Fathers."

Mr. S. also informs us, that he has lately devoted himself "systematically to the study of modern Greek, which numerous engagements had interrupted."

The following are stated by Mr. S. to be among the results of his labors for the Syrian Church.

"1. The confidence of the Syrian Church has been gained in a manner, and to a degree unknown probably, since the earliest ages of the Church. Prejudices have been removed, misapprehensions corrected, and the Churches of England and America introduced for the first time in their real character—chiefly by means of the Arabic translation of the Prayer Book."

"2. A foundation has been laid for carrying on the work of renovating the Syrian Church, such as has never before been laid among these Churches. It is not the time for boasting just as we are putting on our harness. But it may be safely said that no Mission ever began on so strong a foundation as has been laid in the present instance."

"3d. Not only has the character of our Church not been compromised, or concession made to error in order to gain these advantages, but there has probably never been in any Mission so free and full a discussion of differences. Nor have I, especially of late, since confidence has been more established, refrained from stating clearly the defects and practical errors of the Syrian Church."

"4th. As one result of the system, I have been permitted to supply many hundreds of books for the use of the SYRIAN Schools, and to distribute some hundreds of copies of the Bible, or parts of it."

"5th. Great progress has been made in recovering the SYRIAN churches which have been seized by the Papists. A firman has been issued for the restoration of all in the Diocese of Damascus, or about one-half of the whole number. The consequence of recovering the churches will be, to place the nation in that state of energy and hope, which is so needful for its improvement."

Mr Southgate informs us that two firmans have lately been issued in favor of the SYRIANS; one to put a stop to the work of proselytism in *Mossul*, the other securing to the SYRIANS of *Mardin* the exclusive use of their burying grounds, the Papists having interfered with their claims. It is singular that this last has a most important bearing upon the preservation of the SYRIAN Church. The people go with their burying grounds. They cannot endure the thought of being buried any where

but in the burying place of their fathers. This firman will probably have the effect of bringing back many of the seceders in *Mardin*. Both firmans are exceedingly favorable in their language to the SYRIANS.

After this statement of the past doings, present situation, and future prospects of our Eastern Missions, the Committee submit to the Board the consideration of the measures which, in their judgment, should be adopted in relation to their further prosecution, reduction, or abandonment. They would at the same time express their own opinion in favor of such a continuance of effort in behalf of the SYRIAN churches, as our means are competent to meet; while they are persuaded that it will not be practicable to sustain these, and also the other expensive objects which have been contemplated by our respected missionary, as detailed in his correspondence with the Committee.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON, (Nov. 1838,) Rev. C. Gillett. MATAGORDA, (Dec. 1838,) the Rev. C. S. Ives
GALVESTON, (Jan. 1841,) the Rev. Benjamin Eaton.

But little progress has been made during the past year in the extension of the Church in TEXAS. The Rev. Charles Gillett has been appointed to this field since the last meeting of the Board, and has already entered on his labors under encouraging prospects at *Houston*. The Rev. Messrs. Eaton and Ives, the former stationed at *Galveston*, and the latter at *Matagorda*, have continued their ministry under circumstances of much discouragement. The church at *Galveston* was opened for divine service on the 26th of June. The congregation rapidly increased, fifty pews were soon rented, and every thing seemed prosperous, when a hurricane, which for a time threatened to destroy the whole city, laid the church in ruins. The vestry room, used as a study by Mr. Eaton, attached to the church, was occupied by him at the very time when the building fell. The Committee would devoutly acknowledge the kind Providence by which the life of our missionary was preserved. The many trials which he has experienced the last year, have doubtless secured for him much prayerful sympathy.

The loss of the beautiful temple erected with much difficulty and expense, was calculated greatly to discourage. Our Missionary, however, immediately addressed himself to the task of building again that which was destroyed. An appeal was made to the churches in the UNITED

STATES under the sanction of the Committee ; and the Rev. Mr. Gillett was employed, for a time, as agent in the collection of funds for this purpose. The result of this agency of the Rev. Mr. Gillett, with some other efforts, was the contribution of about \$1,000. Various sums were also contributed at the far South, in reply to the personal application of the missionary.

The Church was so far completed on the 9th of April, as to be used for public worship. On this day divine service was celebrated three times. The Rev. Messrs. Ives and Gillett were present by invitation. The congregations on this occasion were large and respectable, and the missionaries were much encouraged. The Rev. Mr. Eaton writes, "a large and permanent congregation has been collected, and the number of communicants, although fluctuating, as it will always be in a southern sea-port, is gradually increasing by accessions of permanent residents. It is true, the want of a suitable place of worship for nine months out of the last twelve, and the consequent interruption of our regular services, have much retarded our progress, but we have great reason to be thankful that things are as they are, and I have my hope that God will further bless the efforts made to establish his holy religion in this city."

On Saturday, 8th of April, your missionaries held their first consultation on the affairs of the Church in this Republic, when the following resolutions were approved of and adopted :

"Resolved, That all communicants of the Episcopal Church in the UNITED STATES or else where, who shall hereafter remove to TEXAS, be requested to bring satisfactory testimonials of Christian character, and that they enjoyed the confidence of their rector at the time of their emigration.

"We feel constrained to say that we cannot hereafter admit any emigrant to the Holy Communion without such testimonial ; and that we have come to this decision for the protection and welfare of the Church in TEXAS, and also to save ourselves the mortification to which we have in some instances been subjected.

"Resolved, That, God willing, we will meet at *Matagorda* on Monday, 8th of May, for the purpose of organizing the Church in TEXAS."

"Public notice of the Convention has been given in the papers of the Republic, and I have reason to believe, that it will be attended by a lay representation from each of the organized parishes. A constitution will then most probably be adopted, but I think any further proceedings will be postponed, and that we shall adjourn to meet in this city at whatever time the Bishop may appoint for the consecration of the church. I have written to Bishop Polk on the subject."

CONCLUSION.

In concluding the report, the Committee, on a review of the past year, find abundant reason to be encouraged both in view of providential indications abroad, and the determination of the Church at home to sustain the cause in a measure entrusted to them. May the Divine Spirit so pervade the Church, that her children being of one heart and one mind, may stand forth a sacramental host to hasten that blessed consummation, when the Kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever.

By order and in behalf of the Foreign Committee.

Attest :

JAMES W. COOKE, *Sec. and Gen. Agent.*



BOLEBO COUNTRY

TENABO

BARBO COUNTRY

SEABO

or

GNAMBO COUNTRY

KREBBO COUNTRY

CARAWAY

WOABO

CAPE PALMAS
or
Bwinah Lu

IR
T
GRAWAY
or
Blegch

HALF CAVALLY
or
Brehdeh

FISH-TOWN
or
Wah-kah

ROCK-TON
or
Tah-ka

MAP OF THE
GREBO COUNTRY,
CAPE PALMAS
WEST AFRICA.
1841.

□ Mission Stations.
○ Native Towns.

1 2 3 4 5 miles



[C.]
JOINT REPORT

Of the condition of the Spirit of Missions, required by Resolution of the Board of 1842. (See page 19, Proceedings.)

TO WHICH IS APPENDED,

A brief History of this Missionary paper of the Church.

This subject has two aspects—The *character* of a publication conducted by Editors who have at the same time other duties—and its *circulation*.

I. *Its character.* “Variety and interest” are the constituents of this upon which stress has been laid.

A difficulty in the way of obtaining these, is found to be in the want of a proper library. The Foreign Department possesses some books (chiefly the reports of missionary bodies); the Domestic, until within a few weeks, one or two old gazetteers.

Many are the works, either parent or offspring of missions—descriptive of men and countries, opinions and efforts,—not to be found in any one of our city libraries, and only to be gathered from various quarters and at some expense, which ought to be in the library, and are not.

The Editors should have convenient access to all the new publications and periodicals, illustrative of their fields of labor at home and abroad. It is a question whether true economy does not demand a liberal though judicious expenditure for these things. If we are laying foundations for the missions of a Church which is to take possession of its field—the world—a Mission Library ought not to be neglected.

A *second* difficulty arises from the varied duties of the Editors. Called off for months perhaps, from the central point, the mind absorbed and time occupied with the collection of funds, the sources of information then cut off, how difficult, nay, impossible, to keep an eye upon what is every where transpiring.

A third difficulty springs from the religious weeklies. They are enabled to, and do draw from all parts of the world and present vividly, promptly and popularly, intelligence from every clime. The nature of our periodical does not admit of prompt publication. What we give to a printer on the 16th, goes forth on the 30th of the month, and may have been anticipated for weeks in other periodicals.

A fourth difficulty is found in the narrow range of topic allowed, and aversion to the introduction or incidental treatment of controverted questions. When it is remembered how few the topics on which there is perfect agreement; how impatient the spirit of the age of differences of opinion; the difficulty of giving “*increased variety and interest*” to a publication for the whole Church, without giving *offence* also, may be estimated.

II. *Its circulation.*

The number of copies printed is	-	-	-	4,250
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The number of copies distributed gratuitously,	-	-	-	1,150
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The number of paying subscribers (about)	-	-	-	2,700
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The number of copies used,	-	-	-	-	3,850
The number of copies retained,	-	-	-	-	400
The nett proceeds of the work, say	-	-	-	-	\$1,900

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR 1843.

Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000
Paper,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Covers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Binding,	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Carrier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Porter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Wrapping paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Twine, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Room rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	125

\$2,425

Deductions that might possibly be made on some items by putting it out of doors,	-	-	-	-	325
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\$2,100

Nett proceeds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
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Leaving to be supplied by the Committees or Board, a balance of	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200
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There are due from old subscribers,	-	-	-	-	\$2,600
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In view of the preceding, the undersigned are persuaded that the benefits of this periodical, however they may be estimated, are very dearly purchased. In justice to the other claims upon them, and to the cause, they consider some modifications called for. The following are among the alternatives :

I. AS TO CHARACTER.

Keep it as at present, a monthly, each number confined to one department or embracing both, with a quarterly alternation between the Editors, by which either could be absent from the centre three months continuously. The business department managed out of doors. Or, make it a quarterly, the Editors alternating. Or, make it an *annual*, like the organ of the Propagation Society—embracing the annual proceedings of the Board, annual reports of the Committees, of the missionaries, &c. &c., with occasional papers or occasional use of other Church periodicals. Or, have no fixed arrangements, but let pages and sheets be sent forth by either Editor, or by the Committees jointly, as occasion may require, reference being had to their forming a volume annually or biennially.

II. AS TO CIRCULATION.

Let it be sent as now, gratuitously, to the parochial clergy, and to all others paying in advance. Or, send to the clergy only an exchange list. Or, each committee be at the cost of its own papers; send them to whom, when, and on what conditions it may judge best.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. S. HARRIS.
J. W. COOKE.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting holden October 25 and 26, 1827, "Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to commence the publication quarterly, or oftener if they should deem it expedient, of articles of intelligence in relation to missions, calculated to interest the members of the Church in this great cause of Christian benevolence." In pursuance of this resolution, in March, 1828, the first number of "the Quarterly Papers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society" was printed, and was continued in this form until March, 1831, when it made its appearance as "The Periodical Paper," to be published every other month.

This paper was designed to contain "a regular history of the Society's proceedings, copious extracts from the correspondence and reports of its missionaries, together with the most important and encouraging facts collected from the publications of other societies, particularly those of our own Church in England and elsewhere."

In January, 1833, it was deemed advisable again to change the form of the periodical, and to present it more frequently to the Church. It accordingly made its appearance, monthly, as the "Missionary Record," and was thus continued until January, 1836, when the first number of the "Spirit of Missions" was issued.

The publication which was then presented to the Church, was issued under authority of the Board of Missions, and was at first placed under the charge of an editor, specially appointed for that purpose. Much difficulty was experienced in the attempt to carry out this arrangement, and accordingly the Board, at its second annual meeting, placed the periodical under the joint editorial supervision of the Secretaries of the two Committees, nor has since thought fit in any wise to alter this arrangement.

The periodical, however, in passing from the Missionary Record into the Spirit of Missions, was materially changed as to character. The missionary field was declared to be the world; and from thenceforth this paper was to present an account of whatever the Church might do in the fulfilment of her own high mission; to re-echo the call from ancient river and sunny plain; to tell of the missionary's toils and tears; to be "as the silver trumpet of the sanctuary."

Payments made by the two Committees on account of the Spirit of Missions.

1. Foreign Committee.

1838, May 31, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$516 16
1840, June 15, -	-	-	-	-	-	394 82
1843, June 15, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,154 86

\$2,065 84

2. Domestic Committee.

1837, June 1, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$67 50
1838, June 15, -	-	-	-	-	-	353 66
1840, June 15, -	-	-	-	-	-	594 82
1843, June 15, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,198 15

\$2,214 13

Total payments, - - - \$4,279 97

APPENDIX D.

Dr. THE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS in account with THOS. N. STANFORD, Treasurer. Cr.

1843. June 15.	To cash paid in support of Domestic Missions, viz:	1843. June 15.	By cash received from June 15th, 1842, to June 15th, 1843, for general purposes of Domestic Missions, . . . \$34,528 49 By cash received for special purposes, . . . 4,307 11 By balance reported June 15th, 1843, . . . 2,697 43
	*In Maine, . . . \$1195 65		
	*New-Hampshire, . . . 272 84		
	*Illinois, . . . 3327 37		
	*Wisconsin, . . . 3426 62		
	*Indiana, . . . 3153 94		
	Delaware, . . . 250 00		
	Florida, . . . 912 22		
	Tennessee, . . . 1011 47		
	Kentucky, . . . 1208 20		
	*Ohio, . . . 1244 52		
	Mississippi, . . . 1085 37		
	*Michigan, . . . 3522 59		
	*Missouri, . . . 1666 52		
	*Alabama, . . . 1070 44		
	Louisiana, . . . 413 25		
	*North Carolina, . . . 25 00		
	*Iowa, . . . 933 53		
	Arkansas, . . . 1079 00		
	Indian Missions, . . . 1358 40		
	Missionary Bishops, . . . 4022 00		
		31,178 931	
	To cash paid Secretary, of which \$270 77 is a balance due to the Rev. Mr. Carder, . . . 2248 77		
	To cash paid Clerk, . . . 300 00		
	“ “ from the Jews' Fund, for Books, . . . 13 75		
	“ “ for Printing, \$101 43; Stationery, \$39 08, . . . 140 51		
	“ “ Rent, \$175; Fuel, &c., \$31 87, . . . 206 87		
	“ “ Travelling expenses, (distance travelled by Secretary, 9,527 miles; Expense, \$183 60,) . . . 278 44		
	“ “ Postages, Discounts and Incidental Expenses, . . . 688 47		
	“ “ for Spirit of Missions, . . . 1182 90		
	“ “ Balance to new account, . . . 5294 39		
			\$41,533 03
	* Including trust fund's for this Diocese.		

We certify, that we have examined the above account and vouchers, and find the same in all respects correct.
New-York, June 15th, 1843.

B. L. WOOLLEY, }
Geo. C. MORGAN. } Auditing Committee.

[E. E.]

THOMAS N. STANFORD, Treasurer.

CR.

We have examined the Treasurer's accounts, of which the above is a transcript, and find that his receipts, including the balance from last year, have been \$37,931 86, and his disbursements \$37,330 05, leaving a balance now in the treasury of \$601 81.

R. B. MERRILL
LEWIS CLARK

New-York, June 15th, 1843.

FRED. S. WINSTON, Acting Treas.,

[E. E.]

Auditing Committee.

[F.]

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP IN THE NORTH-WEST.

DEAR BRETHREN: I am happy to inform you that I have been enabled, under the good providence and protection of our God, to devote all my time and abilities, as heretofore, to the spiritual interests of the extensive mission committed to my charge. Amidst various trying, and sometimes most unexpected difficulties, the sacred cause is advancing, not with the rapidity I had fondly anticipated; for I once cherished the hope that faithful laborers and pecuniary resources would rapidly increase year after year; yet our progress, though slow, is sure; and the conviction is evidently gaining ground in the bosoms both of ministers and people, that God is with us—the Lord of hosts is our refuge.

During the year which closed with the 31st of May, I travelled through many parts of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana, embracing every opportunity that was offered to preach the glad tidings of salvation and administer the Holy Sacrament; at 40 confirmations I laid hands on 166 persons; 10 clergymen have been married within my jurisdiction, and 6 have been transferred by me to other Dioceses; viz. the Rev. R. S. Adams, to Connecticut; the Rev. Thos. E. Paine, to Mississippi; the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, to Illinois; the Rev. Edward Lounsbury, to Ohio; the Rev. Wm. Adams, to New-York, and the Rev. Geo. B. Engle, to Michigan. I have administered the Eucharist 36 times, besides assisting at its celebration at other opportunities. I have baptized 47 infants and 12 adults; and have preached, lectured, &c., 221 times in churches, school-houses, upper rooms, barns, &c. I presided at the Conventions of Missouri and Indiana, and held a convocation with the clergy of Wisconsin. For 4 or 5 months I took charge of the largest parish within my mission, which had been suddenly left destitute, at an unpropitious season. I have received one candidate for the ministry and transferred one to Illinois; and I have admitted one to deacon's orders; 4 deacons have been ordered priests; one lay-reader has been licensed; and one church has been consecrated; and I have travelled twice to the East in pursuit of objects connected with my mission.

The Diocese of Indiana, though feeble, is in a promising and growing position. It has at this time belonging to it 14 clergymen, of whom one is at the head of the University of the state, another in consequence of loss of voice is in one of the Departments of the General Government, while 11 are, as missionaries, most faithfully devoting themselves to the work of the ministry. In the last class the Rev. S. R. Johnson, has never ranked; but as rector of St. John's Church, Lafayette, he has been among the foremost in the work and labor of love for the good of souls. The Rev. C. H. Page, of Kentucky, devotes much of his time to the small but interesting church at Jeffersonville, where his efforts have of late been greatly blessed. Of these brethren, I have much cause to thank my God for every remembrance of them. I can point to one,

who, under the most tempting offers of a comfortable parsonage and a good and well paid salary, would not leave a station, where he had been the honored instrument of unfolding the banner of the Church, and where amidst the difficulties of the times he was obliged to submit to every sacrifice, and perform much extra duty to feed his children, and save the holy edifice that had been consecrated to the service of the Almighty ; and towards the erection of which he had often labored with his own hands. I could point to another, who could not in his heart abandon a place to which I had assigned him, and where, as it has too often happened, our first impressions were altogether deceptive ; who I have reason to believe has often with his family dined with a cheerful spirit on roasted potatoes, but whose perseverance will, in all due time, be rewarded by the possession of the largest church in the diocese, and a flourishing congregation of new converts. I visited him a few weeks since, preached for the first time to an attentive and comparatively a numerous audience, confirmed 16 persons, several of whom he had lately baptized, and found his faith as strong as ever, and his hopes ripening into confidence. But why select individual instances when all have done well ; when all have rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for so glorious a cause ? I have been perhaps too silent ; and have not, in the estimation of the Church, done justice to my fellow laborers, and their calm, steady and unremitting exertions. Yet I believe it was expedient to be so. In all respects a new country, and particularly the western portion of our own, is liable to changes. In quietness, then, is our strength, and often our confidence. I look forward to the next General Convention as the proper period to make a minute report of the plan which will then have been in operation 9 years. If present prospects are realized—and let it be remembered there has been a most lamentable want of missionaries up to the present day, and often too of funds—if present prospects are realized, I believe the Church of God in America will say, that the system adopted in '35, and acted upon since that period, has not been in vain. As a mere system of ecclesiastical polity, it is doubtless capable of improvement. But a system which was cordially sanctioned by our venerable fathers, now with God, White, Moore and Griswold, cannot be very defective ; nor will it be readily believed that the office, to which the Church in her highest council called me, had neither the sanction of primitive ages, nor of Scripture. At the next General Convention then, I hope to give, not a detail of expectations and prospects, but of facts—facts, the result of no little suffering, of many tears, and the fervent prayers of a few—a few who in godly sincerity, and doubtless in no little simplicity, obeyed the voice of the Church. Until that period I trust the confidence which has been reposed in me will be continued.

In Indiana, we have 5 consecrated churches ; and there will probably be finished, before the year is closed, 3 others, which I hope to be enabled before the winter to set apart to the worship of Almighty God. Besides these, there are 4 other buildings which are used for the celebration of divine service, 2 if not 3 of which, will, in process of time, be dedicated to holy purposes. There are 3 other stations at which we have reason to believe churches will soon be erected.

At the present moment we are much in want of Missionaries at Fort Wayne, Michigan City, Mishawaka, Crawfordsville, Bloomfield and Madison.

In the Diocese of Missouri, the want of Missionaries is most deplorably felt. Palmyra, Hannibal, Fulton, Fayette, Boonville, Jefferson City, St. Charles, and in a measure Pike county, which have been occasionally and sometimes steadily supplied by clergymen and one lay reader, are now all abandoned. I have asked and entreated; I have written many letters and travelled thousands of miles—but it is almost impossible to induce a missionary to go beyond the Mississippi; and yet immense territories are opening before us in that region; and myriads of people are occupying its fertile soil. What is to be done? Of the few clerical brethren who will listen to me, the majority have families; and although each missionary has a natural and a scriptural right to take a family with him, I cannot promise them the means of sustenance. While with respect to theological students, it is a well known, and indeed it is a delightful fact, that the demand is greater than the supply. Each Bishop wants his own clergy and students; some are exceedingly unwilling to part with them; and some will give up neither candidates nor deacons.

Notwithstanding these great discouragements, I do not despair of the Church in Missouri. We have 3 flourishing congregations in the city of St. Louis, which I trust will soon be enabled and most cheerfully disposed to aid the holy cause. The chaplain at Jefferson Barracks, which are situated 10 miles below the city, officiates, as circumstances permit, at two stations, within the county. But my hopes, under the guidance and blessing of the great Head of the Church, not upon the college, which, without my knowledge or the assent of any of the trustees, obtained from accident my name. It is situated in a most beautiful and healthy country, 5 miles west of St. Louis. After various struggles it can now rank, although without endowments of any kind and still struggling with pecuniary embarrassments, it can now rank among the very first Christian schools of our land. The paternal government of its able and devoted president, the Rev. E. Carter Hutchinson, is admirable. The course of study proves it to be a classical institution of the highest order; and I rejoice to say that the course has been adhered to with great faithfulness. Already several of the ushers and students have directed their attention to theology; and for their benefit an excellent library has been collected, both from American and European friends, particularly through the indefatigable exertions of the Professor of Divinity, now in England, the Rev. Mr. Caswall. For this college, which belongs entirely to the Church, I ask, with earnestness and great solicitude, the substantial aid of the members of our communion. It is no longer an experiment. In a literary, and especially a religious point of view, it has already blessed the country. Of the 8 gentlemen who have been connected with it, I have admitted 2 to deacon's orders, and 7 to the priesthood, while the remaining one is now devoting his leisure hours to preparation for the ministry. To this institution the Church can then look with confidence. Here natives of the soil can be prepared for the ministry of reconciliation. From this

Christian School, one of the best regulated, I believe, in the whole valley of the Mississippi, Heralds of the Cross can go forth to the South and West. Will not the faithful in Christ Jesus patronize such an institution? I am confident that every dollar will be most faithfully applied according to the wish of the donor.

Of Iowa I can scarcely say more than that it is a splendid field which we have hardly touched, but which is so attractive to emigrants from home as well as abroad, that it doubled its inhabitants in two years, and has probably a population at this time far exceeding 100,000. Besides the chaplain at St. Peter's in the upper part of the territory, there are 3 Missionaries on the banks of the Mississippi, all of whom are encouraged, and 2 of whom occupy buildings appropriated to public worship. They as well as myself can testify, for I travelled pretty extensively through the territory last summer, that members of the Church are to be found in almost every neighborhood and village; but the vast majority of whom will be lost to us, if they are not now collected into the fold by their own shepherds. In this territory I have the offer of a large and beautiful piece of land for church and educational purposes.

In Wisconsin, there is much to interest and encourage. There are now 9 missionaries in the field, most of whom are at very important stations. From year to year I have visited the Oneida congregation with increasing satisfaction. They are now a temperate, industrious and agricultural people; and although not as intellectual as some of the southern tribes, would compare I presume with any Indian nation in the possession and practice of the meek and humble virtues of the Gospel. As I have gone from door to door with the missionary, I have been peculiarly gratified with the evidences of real, healthful religion, which were incidentally made evident at these pastoral visits. The excellent wife of Mr. Davis, acts towards the congregation as a primitive deaconess. Under her husband she is the friend and spiritual adviser of the women. They hail her as mother, and she bears, after a long and intimate acquaintance with them, this delightful evidence to their conduct: "I do not," said she, with emphasis and much earnestness, "I do not believe there is an equal number of christian women in our country, who are more circumspect in all their walk and conversation, than are these Oneida females."

The Green Bay Mission School has been closed. After a long trial, the system then generally in use, proved to be defective. But the effort was not in vain. Souls were enlightened and saved. The spirit roused in behalf of that establishment has never slumbered—it is the spirit which is now pervading the Church. The experience and knowledge it afforded will be of incalculable value, if the plan now proposed to this Board by the Domestic Committee is carried into effect; while the present position of the Oneidas afford the most satisfactory proof that the aborigines of our country could, from its first discovery, have been brought under the blessed influences of the Gospel? I pray the Church to do her duty towards the interesting inhabitants of the Indian Territory.

It will readily be supposed that I view the Nashatoh Mission with the liveliest interest. It has already experienced its trials; and many perhaps would at some periods of its short existence, have despaired of its success. But it was commenced with so true a spirit—so calm and so

devoted; and exhibited from the first so pure and simple a return to primitive, self-sacrificing principles and habits, that though I was silent, I never doubted the result. It has grown in favor with God and man. The June number of the Spirit of Missions contains a summary of its last report. Could those who have wished it well and contributed towards its establishment, have accompanied me last fall as I visited one station after another—could they especially have witnessed our Sunday services in a barn where there were candidates for baptism and confirmation, and at least 40 communicants, on a spot which was probably in possession of the Indians 8 years before—and where, after preaching three times and administering all the ordinances, a parish was organized, and two young men strengthened in their desire to devote themselves to the ministry of reconciliation by their Bishop's blessing—the friends of the cause would have rejoiced that so much good had already resulted from this infant mission. Its growing importance will be made evident by the following extract from the last communication I have received from Nashotah, dated the 2d of this month, in reference to the theological students: "You will confer upon us the highest favor by reporting to the Board our ability to receive without money and without price the entire charge, (clothing, board, &c.) of seven young men with proper testimonials and qualifications, (*ability to learn*,) no matter if they have *no learning*, only so they have application." Let it be remembered that they have already received 8 young men from the territory for the same object, and are thus enabled to educate upon their self-controlling system 15 persons for the ministry. What an admirable school will this prove to be, if properly fostered, for future missionaries? And what a test will their denying, frugal, laborious and obedient system be of the sincerity and devotion of the sons of the prophets? Upon this sacred and most interesting subject I could say much; and shall be happy to communicate my views to any individual who may desire them; but this report is already too long. I shall therefore hasten to a close.

The Board will perceive that my hopes, under God, depend to a great extent upon the two schools to which I have referred. Let them be properly sustained, and the wilderness and the solitary places throughout the South and the Far West, will rejoice and blossom as the rose, through the faithful labors of natives of the soil. But till then—till these men can be thoroughly educated—I implore the brethren who are in orders, and who have the ability or disposition to join us, to come over and reap in our extensive fields now ripe to the harvest.

I trust the Church will consider her Missions in the Southern and Western portions of our own continent, of so much value, as to continue them for years to come. I should rejoice to see two or three more Missionary Bishops in the field, to whom the charge of at least one neighboring diocese, unable to sustain an ecclesiastical head of its own, could be committed.

I have continued to the present hour to view the Dioceses of Indiana and Missouri as integral portions of my mission, and have acted accordingly, because they openly and solemnly declared in convention, that they asked for admission into the General Union of our Church upon the express condition of retaining my services as their Bishop. These declarations were made known at the time, and were recorded on their

printed journals. I have therefore considered it my duty to take as much oversight of them as of those Territories, committed unto me, where the Church is as yet unorganized. These Dioceses and these Territories have been my home for several years; their wants have been too numerous to permit me to have a permanent residence of my own; nor have I left them, even for a season, excepting on business connected with my office or their welfare. I am anxious that the churches in Indiana and Missouri should as soon possible have Bishops of their own; I am ready to give up much of my remaining jurisdiction to one or more Missionary Bishops; and I inculcate upon ministers and people the necessity of becoming independent of your aid at the earliest possible day. I am truly desirous that the Church should realize the solemn and most delightful truth, that there is yet within the bounds of our own government much land to be possessed, land that will richly repay its cultivation, and which now affords, as it will in all probability for one or two generations to come, the strongest claims upon our sympathy and brotherly love.

During the past year I have often been bowed down; sometimes from the revilings of those from whom I had a right to expect better things; but particularly from the apprehension at the commencement of the late long and severe winter, that my true yoke fellows with their families, would be exposed to want and suffering. Thanks to God through Jesus Christ our Lord, the storm which threatened destruction was dissipated; the faith and vigor of the Church revived; and now the noble efforts of our few Missionaries, and their growing success; and the cheering prospects which are opening before us—and for which eternal praise be ascribed to the Lord our righteousness, that natives of the soil and others, will be trained up for the work and labor of the ministry in the region where they are so much wanted and are anxiously sought for—should fill our souls with gratitude and love.

Commending the North-Western Mission of the Church to your support and prayers, I am, dear brethern, faithfully, yours,

JACKSON KEMPER.

[G.]

REPORT OF THE BISHOP OF TENNESSEE, ACTING
MISSIONARY BISHOP IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Columbia, Tenn., June 1, 1843.

The undersigned, Acting Missionary Bishop for Arkansas, &c., in compliance with the requisitions of Canon II., sec. 6, of General Convention, 1838, reports to the Board of Missions:

That within the past year he has visited, at least once and in some instances twice, every Missionary Station within the bounds of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The aspect of encouragement presented, from a survey of the whole field with the oversight of which he is charged, is upon the whole inviting, and would lead to an increase rather than any diminution of effort. It is not intended, however, by this remark to conceal the well-grounded conviction resting upon his mind, that at several places where considerable labor has been expended, the Church is yet struggling for existence, and requires all the aid that can be given to it, to insure its ultimate establishment. This will, perhaps,

appear sufficiently obvious to the Board from the statements to be submitted to its consideration in this report, respecting several stations which have been visited, and of the condition of which it is believed certain and accurate information has been obtained. It is deemed unnecessary to lay before the Board a detailed account of the various duties which the undersigned performed in his visitations, as these have already been reported in part to the Secretary of the Domestic Committee, and to Diocesan Conventions, to whom it is made his duty to render an account of his official services, and through these means have been spread before the public. It will, perhaps, suffice to remark upon the condition of each Station, and to state the number of confirmations at each place, as these will be considered a fair index of the success, as a general rule, of missionary efforts.

To begin with Bolivar, in the western part of Tennessee, the Rev. Dr. Stephens, who is now considerably advanced in age, has labored for some eight or ten years at this place, a part of which time only has it been a Missionary Station. The chief ground of encouragement in reference to Bolivar, is that a neat brick edifice has been erected for worship by the efforts of the few Episcopalians there and in the neighborhood, thus securing an object which our denomination has always found to be one of importance in all calculations of future progress, the securing of a place where the members and friends of the Church can assemble stately for divine service. The building has not been consecrated, because unfinished. It is, however, so far completed that the congregation use it regularly as a place of worship. It still lacks the necessary appendages of the chancel, and permanent seats or pews—these last being at present supplied by benches. The pecuniary embarrassments under which the whole country labors have hitherto prevented the completion of the work, and likewise rendered the contributions to the support of the Missionary, who has a large family, extremely inadequate and meagre. There are, unquestionably, ample materials at Bolivar and in its neighborhood for the formation of a large congregation. It is the Court-house town of a large, populous, and wealthy county, and as the families now attached to the Church grow up and settle, a fair proportion, it is presumed, will become communicants of the Church, and will assist to maintain its services. It is from this source chiefly that we must look for increase. The adult population are too much under the blighting influences of heresy and schism, to say nothing of the wasting effects of a worldly spirit, to allow us to hope that any considerable number of them will ever become well-informed and decided members of the Church. At my last visitation in the fall of 1842, although the congregations were respectable in numbers, there were none presented for confirmation.

Jackson, situated 28 miles north of Bolivar, enjoyed last year, for a period of six or eight months, the benefit of services by the Rev. Mr. Staples. A good beginning had been made by him, and it is a matter much to be regretted that he felt himself obliged, by the state of his health, and other considerations unconnected with the condition of the Station, to withdraw; since which time the congregation have been destitute of ministerial aid. There are some ten or fifteen communicants of the Church at this place, whose enlightened attachment and zeal for the body of which they are members will compare favorably

with those of any others in the land. They express a most earnest desire to have a minister, and they manifest their sincerity by assurances of their willingness to contribute liberally, according to their ability, for his support. They have repeatedly pledged themselves to guarantee a salary of \$250 per annum, and there can be but little doubt that the labors of a faithful clergyman would be rewarded with a much larger pecuniary compensation. The town, itself, besides being the second in size and population in the western district of Tennessee, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation and its adaptation, from the manner in which it has been laid off, to all the purposes of a comfortable and healthy residence. This station connected with Brownsville, 25 miles distant, in the midst of a fertile and populous region, furnishes one of the most interesting fields for ministerial efforts which has fallen under my notice. I have visited Jackson twice within a period of time little exceeding one year, last past; on the first occasion confirming four persons, and on the last, two, besides baptizing several children and adults.

Randolph, in Tipton county, and St. Andrews, in Haywood, have had only occasional services, and these very few, from visiting clergymen, since my last report. Both these parishes have houses of worship, and it may be remarked that they have at all times been unembarrassed by pecuniary difficulties in the management of their ecclesiastical affairs, and have uniformly met every demand upon them for the support of their ministers when blessed with the labors of such, as well as paid promptly all assessments for contingent expenses of the diocese. It may be further stated that Haywood county, in which St. Andrews parish is situated, and Brownsville also, contains perhaps a better population, estimating their worldly condition, their industry and moral character, than is to be found in the same extent of country any where west of the mountains. Such, at least, is the expressed opinion of an enlightened and zealous member of the church who has had ample opportunities for accurate and extended observation. In the space above indicated will be found many families warmly attached to our Church from principle as well as early association, each one of which might form the nucleus of a congregation that would grow and strengthen under the cultivating hand of a faithful and intelligent clergyman. A young man who would select this as his field of labor, and would adopt some plan of itineracy, would assuredly be compensated by rich spiritual rewards, and find in the hearty and warm welcome given him by independent and substantial farmers, the wants of the natural man abundantly supplied. Why so interesting ground for the spiritual husbandman's labors should be so overlooked and even neglected for other distant and impracticable objects, has always been to the writer a matter of no less surprise than of regret.

Williamsport, in this county, (Maury) the seat of St. Mark's Church, has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Wm. T. Leacock. I have confirmed nine persons in this church the past year. An arrangement is now in progress to connect this church with St. John's Church, built and consecrated last year near Bishop Polk's residence, and place them both under the charge of the same minister. These churches are in the midst of densely peopled neighborhoods, and if blessed with regular ministrations I see no reason why they should not become large and flourishing. The Rev. Mr. Saunders continues his labors acceptably,

and it is believed profitably, at Franklin. Three persons have been confirmed. The congregations are large, and this, in the absence of more marked evidences of the divine favor, is encouraging.

Having communicated to the Secretary of the Domestic Committee the principal items of intelligence respecting the condition of our affairs in Arkansas, and which he will doubtless lay before your Board, there is less reason for me to dwell upon that subject here. We have now but one missionary laboring to extend the knowledge of Christ and his salvation within the bounds of that large state, in extent, ample enough for an empire. The Rev. Mr. Scull continues to preach at Fayetteville and two or three other places 30 or 40 miles distant from his residence, but under the pressure of many trials and difficulties, incident to a new country, and among a people who have hardly yet become acquainted with each other. During my visit to that region of country last November, I confirmed eight persons. Very determined, and as it seems, unrighteous efforts have been made to oppose the Church in the bounds of Mr. S.'s labors, and this will account in part for the small success which has attended his exertions. A beginning has nevertheless been made, and it will not do now to abandon the station if we ever expect to plant the standard of the cross on the plains of upper Arkansas. We have a few names there of which we need not be ashamed, and there is, at least, a fair prospect of their increase.

The Rev. Wm. Mitchell, at Pine Bluffs, having remained at his post, till his own health was nearly ruined, and until every communicant of his congregation had died or removed, recently took letters of dismission to Bishop Chase.

The Rev. Mr. Yeager, in consequence of feeble health, resigned the station at Little Rock the 1st of last April, and the Church there is now without a pastor. Last December I consecrated the church edifice, and confirmed eighteen persons. This is at present, certainly, the most important station in Arkansas, and in regard to our future success, very much depends on its being speedily occupied by an able and efficient minister. Recent information brings the pleasing intelligence, that a large part of the debt remaining from the erection of the church, will be, and by this time is, no doubt, liquidated, and the vestry pledge themselves to pay \$500 per annum for the support of a minister. A clergyman has, within a few weeks past, proceeded to Little Rock, and I live in the daily hope of hearing that he has made arrangements to settle there.

There are several places in Arkansas, where it would be a comparatively easy matter to establish congregations, and where a most gratifying interest has been manifested by the people to have the services of the Church. It is hardly proper to consume the time of the Board by entering into a minute account of the favorable circumstances which the places referred to present for the introduction of our services. If laborers can be found, the undersigned pledges himself to point out situations which give every reasonable promise of yielding abundant fruit to reward the efforts of the ministry.

Attention is invited, in the next place, to the diocese of Mississippi, which is believed to be at this moment the most inviting field of labor in all the South-West. Within the last year, about one hundred and fifty persons have been confirmed. Several new congregations have been

formed, and the most earnest desires expressed to have the ministry. The state is rapidly recovering from the dreadful depression and derangement of its monetary concerns—a lively sensibility to the claims of moral obligation is fast coming into the place of the wild and reckless spirit which was a short time since so prevalent, and there cannot be a doubt that those to whom our clergy have access, will provide liberally for the institutions of religion.

The Rev. Mr. Foster is the missionary at Holly Springs, at which place thirty-one persons have been confirmed since the date of my last report. The missionary has succeeded in erecting and paying for a neat and commodious church, which has been consecrated, and the members attending the church so great that any further increase of the congregation will call for an enlargement of the church. With the labors of the ministry Mr. Foster has united those of a large and flourishing female school, in which he is assisted by Rev. Mr. Merrill, lately missionary to a congregation about 20 miles distant. Independently of the means of doing good, by bringing the young under religious influences, Mr. F. was moved to enter into the business of instruction, to insure a support for his family. And although his congregation has grown greatly, and the number of his pupils exceeded expectation, still his income, from both sources, is not yet sufficient to meet his necessary expenses, and it may be highly expedient that he be yet a little longer aided by a missionary appropriation.

About 40 miles west of Holly Springs, is Hernando, in the midst of a fertile and rapidly improving country. Difficulties of an unusual character have attended our efforts to establish a church here, and there is danger, I learn, that the building erected there a year or two since for a house of worship, will be sold to satisfy a very small claim made by the builder. The efforts now being made by the friends of the church to free it from embarrassments, may probably be successful, in which event, we may hope that a fair opening will be made for the labors of the ministry.

At Columbus, the Church has steadily increased in numbers, and, we may trust, grown in grace, under the efficient ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Freeman. Twelve persons were confirmed there last summer, and others are now in readiness for that rite. The attention of Dr. Freeman has also been directed to Pontotoc, Aberdeen and Macon, towns situated in different directions, and from 25 to 70 miles distant from Columbus. He has officiated at all of them as opportunity permitted, and was deeply interested to find that an earnest and strong desire existed at the former and latter places, to have stated and regular services. Pontotoc and Macon, would both contribute largely to the support of a single man in the ministry, perhaps enough to meet all his reasonable wants.

Jackson, the capital of the state, presents very strong claims to attention. An eligible lot has been secured on which to build a church, and the vestry have authorized me to engage a minister for them at a salary of \$1000 per annum. I have not yet been able to do so. The Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Vicksburgh, officiates generally once in each week, at Jackson, and this spring six persons were confirmed.

At Raymond, where the Rev. Mr. Green lives and officiates as missionary, the progress of the Church is slow, but still an increase is making, and it is probable that a church building will shortly be commenced. The missionary allowance is not sufficient of itself to support Mr. G. and

family, and he therefore adds to his duties the laborious occupation of a teacher of boys. Two persons were confirmed this spring last past. A house of worship has within the year past been erected in what is called the McCaleb Settlement about 12 miles from Port Gibson. This has been effected chiefly through the agency of Doctor Styles, a member of the church, and whom I have commissioned as lay-reader. He with some five or six others, is very desirous to obtain the services of a minister, to be divided between Port Gibson and the McCaleb Settlement, and has authorized me to pledge him for \$400 per annum, towards his salary. Four persons were confirmed at this place, and five at Port Gibson in April last. At Woodville, the missionary station of Rev. Mr. Crane, nine persons have been confirmed since the last report to your Board. The minister of this parish is laboring with no less patience than acceptability to his flock, and if it please God to continue his life, will no doubt gather around him a large congregation. Until a minister can be procured, he proposes to officiate as occasion shall be given, at Pinckneyville, about 15 miles distant; an arrangement in every respect desirable. This place, (Pinckneyville,) is one of a numerous class to which I am desirous of directing particular attention. We find in the southwest many neighborhoods, where wealthy planters with large families of slaves are settled in sufficient proximity to each other, to make it very desirable to have some common place of worship.—Every readiness is manifested by them to receive the ministry and provide comfortably for its maintenance, while every desirable opportunity will be given to impart religious instruction to the slaves. These people live too remote from the towns where we have churches, to enable them to attend with convenience; and to make arrangements to bring their domestics with them, would be attended with more delay and inconvenience than to marshal the different divisions of an army. Some plan must be adopted by which the gospel may be carried to their doors. In some instances there are planters found who are willing to build churches on their plantations, and to employ ministers for the sole purpose of instructing them and their families in the doctrines and duties of christianity. In such cases the compensation in money would be small, but a house would be furnished if the minister has a family, an ample quantity of land attached to it for gardening and pasturage, and all the necessities of life supplied as a part of the compensation made for religious services. It is often the case that one of these planters is very desirous indeed to employ a teacher in his family for his children, and to combine this office with that of the ministry. In such case a young clergyman, besides living in the family and enjoying all the comforts of a well furnished house, would receive a salary for his services as a teacher and preacher, while he would surely desire no fairer opportunity of preaching the gospel than is presented to him in the condition of the slave population. Very frequently several planters are willing to unite their efforts together for the erection of a church in some central situation, and for the employment of a clergyman who shall teach their children as well as preach; and for such services the compensation offered is always liberal. In some neighborhoods the people are willing to build a house of worship, to erect a parsonage and to add to it a glebe, if they can get a clergyman to accept the situation; and they furthermore profess a willingness to contribute from the produce of

their farms all the provisions necessary for the support of a family. In such cases it does seem that young unmarried clergymen might find most interesting fields for the exercise of their ministry—while married ministers with small families must perceive at once that such situations as I have mentioned, will furnish them with comfortable homes and give ample scope to exercise the duties of their office.

It is a question of deep interest to us as a Church, whether these situations shall be overlooked by us, and be suffered to fall into the hands of others, who will not fail to embrace such opportunities, when offered to them. Many of these openings are lost to us already, and many more will very shortly be entered by others, while we are hesitating and deliberating about the choice of situations to be occupied. In almost every instance heretofore, the attention of our ministry seems to have been directed to the principal towns, while the country has been in a great degree neglected. But surely we must expect and hope that the Church will not be confined to towns and cities. If these do, in the first instance, present the most favorable points at which to commence operations, because of the greater numbers of people there collected, and the facility of gathering them together, still it will be found that these same towns, generally speaking, are the places first occupied by dissenters—that these are their strong holds, and that it is often more difficult to effect a lodgment for the Church in such places, than in others where the services of religion seldom come. The undersigned will not be understood by the Board as recommending the abandonment of any of the stations occupied by our ministry at present, but as calling attention to a state of things which is in some respects peculiar to the South-Western country, and which ought to be regarded in the measures to be adopted for bringing that country under Christian influences. The suggestions made, will, I am sure, lose none of their interest, when it is remembered, that they have reference to the amelioration of the religious condition of our slave population. This is a class which has peculiar claims upon our sympathies as Christians—not because of their oppressed condition, for in this respect there is, generally speaking, no just cause of complaint—but because of the readiness with which they listen to and receive the instructions of the Gospel. While their owners are ready and anxious to afford facilities to teach them religion, ought we not to meet this willingness by manifesting a readiness to impart to them a knowledge of “the common salvation,” which has been given so freely to us? If Christian benevolence select its objects, can it find those more worthy of its consideration,—or can it extend help to any whose helplessness appeals more powerfully to its sympathy, than those whose dependence and ignorance alike bring them under the denomination of “the poor?”

In drawing this report to a conclusion, the undersigned would venture to make two suggestions in reference to the missionary operations of the Church, as they have fallen under his observation. The first is in reference to the kind of ministers that are likely to be useful in this country. I am aware, that the selection of clergymen rests chiefly with the Bishops, as none can be appointed to stations within their jurisdictions respectively, without their consent and approbation. But unhappily we have to take such as present themselves, qualified or not; in the scarcity of ministers there being no selection, or next to none. A clergyman

coming out as a missionary, should at least have a large share of common sense—of worldly prudence: a qualification, I am pained to say, much more frequently lacking, than theological information. Lest I may be misunderstood in this remark, I would observe, that our missionaries having to mingle with all sorts of men, ought to know at least enough of mankind and of the ways of the world, to avoid the giving of offence in matters that are indifferent—they should not run unnecessarily against the prejudices of people—they ought not to raise objections to the habits and customs of the society in which they live, unless these are sinful or vicious,—they should be particularly careful how they manage their secular business, and have as little to do with worldly matters as possible. Men seeking the appointment of missionaries, had better be unmarried, unengaged to marry, and unencumbered with families. There can be scarcely a doubt that much, if not the greatest share of the difficulty in sustaining the missions of the West, has grown out of the trouble which ministers have experienced in providing for their families. In one of our western dioceses there were four missionaries at one time, constituting at least half the clergymen of the diocese, whose children in family, amounted together to thirty-four, or upwards, of that number. They should furthermore be men able to command attention from the character of their discourses, their manner of delivery, &c. They should rather gain than lose in this respect, by a comparison with ministers of other denominations. No idea can be more preposterous than that a clergyman, who cannot interest an audience where the Church is well known, will succeed and be useful in a new country, where it is unknown except as an object of dislike and opposition.

The other suggestions to be made, respects rather the support to be given to the stations than the increase of them. It is an object of the highest importance to success, that the minister be made entirely independent of the contributions of the people, until the congregation is organized and a house of worship erected. If this had been the practice from the commencement of our missionary operations, the opinion is held with great confidence, that we should at this day have had a greater number of churches built, and every station in a better condition, to sustain itself.

It may not be without interest to the board to be informed, that within the last few months two persons in Arkansas have been received as candidates for orders. One of these has since withdrawn his name, for the reason that the claims of a dependant family make it impossible for him to prosecute his studies.

There are two candidates for orders in this diocese, and one deacon, the Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Mississippi, has been admitted to the order of priesthood.

The undersigned has not found it possible to visit the Indian territory, and at the same time fulfil the duties required of him in other parts of his extensive charge. No information derived from that region has ever led to the conclusion that a visit would be attended with any profitable result.

Very respectfully submitted to the Board of Missions by their humble servant and fellow laborer in the gospel of Christ.

JAS. H. OTEY,
Act. Miss. Bishop.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

The Annual Report refers to communications from some of the Bishops, received subsequently to the publication of the June number of the Spirit of Missions, to which the Report referred for fuller information. An abstract of them is here given, that the whole may be before the Church in connection with the Proceedings of the Board.

Bishop McCoskry says, (May 22d.) "That he has just returned from a partial visit of his Diocese, cheered and comforted with the rich blessings God has vouchsafed upon the labors of his clergy. The diocese is in a delightful condition. Churches rapidly filling up and many inquiring for the good old paths. In his visitation he confirmed 112, which number, but for the state of the weather, would have been swelled to 132. Thirteen stations remain to be visited. He hopes the number of confirmations will be 175. More than one half, he thinks, of those confirmed were from the different sects. He speaks in the highest terms of the energy, fearlessness and decision of his clergy, and avows the determination never to rest, until the glad tidings of peace and salvation are carried to every cottage, and the Church of the dear Redeemer raised in every village.

To the Committee he confidently looks for aid, and that aid he wants now more than ever. To retreat or halt would, he thinks, be hazardous in the extreme. He wants four or five more missionaries, lest he lose that which may never again be gained.

The Convention of the Diocese echoes the call of the Bishop, and urges that there is an imperious necessity for an increase of missionary stations in the Diocese.

Bishop Polk writes from Thibadeauxville, La., May 30th:

"I have found it quite impossible to furnish you with the schedule of missionary operations in the Dioceses of Alabama and Louisiana, with the amount of particularity your printed sheet seems to require. The missionaries have not furnished their reports with the fulness required, owing, I presume, to the fact that they have sympathized with the general feeling of apathy which for a time seemed to have seized on the Church, and to the further fact, that until recently they have not been in the way of receiving the forms themselves. We shall, however, I trust, find things a little more regular in the future.

"Of the missionary operations under my care, I think I may safely say, they are in a decidedly prosperous condition. I have, during the current year, visited most of the churches in Alabama, where I found the ministers in charge generally faithfully engaged in their work. The evidences of a fruitful field are every where manifest in that Diocese, and it needs nothing but an increase of faithful laborers to yield an abundant harvest.

"During my tour, I confirmed about 70 persons, and consecrated three exceedingly neat, well constructed and commodious church edifices. These services were all performed at points where the Church was first planted by the Missionary Board.

"The missionary at Natchitoches has been doing good service. The effect of his labors are well spoken of in all that region. He has been with a good deal of activity engaged this spring, in the collection of funds to build a church, and when last heard from, had succeeded within a small amount of accomplishing his wishes. He has not gone beyond the limits of the Diocese.

"I shall before long, probably, call on you for additional appropriations for Louisiana, as I have the prospect of additional laborers. My plan is, as far as possible, to have our stations self-supporting from the first. I have just established such a station at Donaldsonville, which is doing well. I have had a missionary at work at Franklin, who has been doing well.—He was compelled to leave for the summer to attend to private matters. I shall have no difficulty in filling the place however."

"The suggestion of an Indian missionary episcopate is a good one, and the Church ought to take it in hand and establish it without delay. A missionary among the Cherokees told me, some years since, that the forms of the Church were admirably adapted to the heathen mind. The repetition of the same truths, in the same phraseology, was admirably adapted to imprint them on the memory. This missionary had never before seen a book of common prayer, and was very much struck with its arrangement and its services."

"The man must be a Xavier or a Swartz who takes charge of it."

The annual report of Bishop Otey to the Board [See Appendix G.] seems to render unnecessary any abstract of his semi-annual report.

APPENDIX Ab.

A TABLE, showing the places where, and the Missionaries by whom, Domestic missionary service has been performed during the year ending June 15, 1843; together with the number of families and individuals attending public worship; the number of baptisms, (infants and adults,) the number of persons confirmed; the number of communicants in April, 1841, and April, 1842; the number of children catechised at each place; and the contributions to Domestic Missions.

STATIONS.	MISSIONARIES.	Fam's att'g pub. worship.	Ind's att'g public wor-ship.	Baptisms.		Persons con-firmed.	Communi-cants April, 1842.	Communi-cants April, 1841.	Children in Sab. school.	Contributions.
				Infants.	Adults.					
Maine.—Augusta, . . .	Rev. F. Freeman,	68	320	1		27	44	61	90	40 15
Bangor, . . .	Rev. John West,									
N. Hampshire.—Manchester,	Rev. W. H. Moore,	20	115					20	35	35 43
Delaware.—Georgetown, }	Rev. W. E. Franklin,	18		5	4	1		28	30	
Dagsboro', }	Do.	20		6		1				1 94
Laurel, }										
Little Hill, }	Rev. John Long,									
Seaford, . . .										
Ohio.—Springfield,	Rev. W. Presbury,	26	175	3	1	10	31	33	40	11 20
Clark Co. & Yellow Springs,										
Maumee City, . . .	Rev. J. S. Large,	25	80	4	5	14	30	42	30	9 12
Perrysburgh, . . .	Do.	20	50			1		2		
Toledo, . . .	Do.	40	200					1		
Manhattan, . . .	Do.	30	100	1	1			4		
Marietta, . . .	Rev. D. W. Tolford,	26			1			42		
Franklin, . . .	Rev. George S. Davis,	39	150	7	2	8	40	50	35	2 00
Raccoon, Gallia Co.,	Rev. Abr'm Edwards,	45	178	2			64	64	40	1 25
Centreville, . . .	Do.									
West P. O., Ridgeway,	Do.									
Michigan.—Jonesville,	Rev. Darius Barker,	25	75				30	15		4 10
Hillsdale, . . .	Do.									
Scipio, . . .	Do.									
Allen, . . .	Do.									
Litchfield, . . .	Do.									
Springville, . . .	Rev. W. N. Lyster,		60	2	1			6		6 00
Junction, . . .	Do.		50	1				7		
Brooklyn, . . .	Do.		70							
Evans' Lake, . . .	Do.			2						
Eyrye Forest, . . .	Do.									
Siam, . . .	Do.									
Franklin Center,	Do.			3	1					
Ridgway, . . .	Do.									
Somerset, . . .	Do.									
Dexter, . . .	Do.									
Manchester, . . .	Do.									
Raisin, . . .										
Inn Creek, . . .										
Ionia, . . .	Rev. M. Hoyt,	6					10	11		10 00
Lyons, . . .	Do.	5	30							
Portland, . . .	Do.		25							
Pontiac, . . .	Rev. J. A. Wilson,	25	80	4				23	12	10 00
Waterford, . . .	Do.									
Marshall, . . .	Rev. M. Schuyler,	34	80					53	25	20 00
Flint, . . .	Rev. D. E. Brown,	28	70	2				22	12	
Grand Blanc, . . .										
Saganaw Village, . . .				3				6		
Port Huron, . . .	Rev. Sabin Hough,	20	80		1			14		
Albion, . . .	Rev. E. C. Hodgkin,	25	100	3				18		2 50
Homer, . . .	Do.	18	70	5				21		2 50
Litchfield, . . .										
Concord, . . .										
Clarendon Plains, . . .										
Lewis Settlements,										
White Pigeon, . . .	Rev. Luman Foote,	10	30					20		
Constantine, . . .	Do.	6	20							
Mottville, . . .	Do.	8	25							
Kalamazoo, . . .	Rev. Hugh Kelley,	30	150	2	2			30	15	
Jackson, . . .	Rev. Chauncey Fitch,	32	110		2	2		29	22	2 00
Clinton, . . .	Rev. Robert G. Cox,	15	60	5	7	9			15	11 50
Manchester, . . .	Rev. Charles Fox,		120							
Niles, . . .	Rev. F. Thayer,	31	85	3	1	4		23	20	

Indiana.—Evansville, . . .	Rev. A. H. Lamou,	200	10	2	40	39	80	18 25
Richmond, . . .	Rev. George Fiske,	25	100	4	5	17	22	2 50
Fort Wayne, . . .								
Laporte, . . .	Rev. S. W. Manney,	14	60	2	1	3	25	6 75
Bigelow, . . .	Do.	6	60				6	
Carlisle, . . .	Do.	5						
Jeffersonville, . . .	Rev. Charles H. Page,				8			8 00
Logansport, . . .	Rev. F. H. L. Laird,	20	120	11	1	2	19	40 00
New-Harmony, . . .	Rev. B. Halsted,	20	130		1		8	1 00
Vincennes, . . .	Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D.D.,	25		7	1		38	54
Indianapolis, . . .	Rev. M. H. Hunter,	27	125	2		9	65	60
New-Albany, . . .	Rev. E. Lounsbery,	25	50	3			52	
Leavenworth, . . .	Rev. J. Drummond,							
Trinity Parish, . . .								
Scott Township, . . .	Rev. William Vaux,		100	2				
Vandalburg, . . .								
Michigan City, . . .	Rev. George B. Engle,	22	80	3	5	3	45	41 15 79
Bell's Mills, . . .	Do.							
Valparaiso, . . .	Do.							
Springville, . . .	Do.							
New-Buffalo, . . .	Do.							
Twenty-mile Prairie, . . .	Do.							
Mishawaka, . . .	Do.							
Wisconsin.—Milwaukee, . . .	Rev. Lemuel B. Hull,	37	160	8		6	31	33 20 13 50
Aztalan, . . .	Rev. Washington Philo,			3			5	2 50
Sun Prairie, . . .	Do.							
Lake Mills, . . .	Do.							
Beloit, . . .	Rev. A. Humphrey,	10	50	7	1	1	8	11 3 50
Whitewater, . . .	Rev. R. F. Cadle,						6	6 75
Jonesville, . . .	Do.							
Howe's Station, . . .	Do.						6	
Round Prairie, . . .	Do.						1	
Manitowoc, . . .	Do.						1	
Gibbsville, . . .	Do.						1	
Hunt Prairie, . . .	Do.						1	
Madison, . . .	Do.							
Racine, . . .	Rev. William Walsh,	20	70	2		3	8	5 50
Green Bay, . . .	Rev. Benjamin Akerly,	19	102	8	1	1	35	31 26 8 37
Oneida Mission, . . .	Rev. Solomon Davis, and							
Duck Creek, . . .	Assistants,	90	500	9	9		98	112
Nashotah Mission, . . .	Rev. J. Lloyd Buck,							
Lisbon, Eagle Prairie, Sum-	Rev. W. Adams,	200	700					
mit, Prairie Village, and	Rev. J. H. Hobart,	400	1000	26	6	18	94	10 00
several other places,								
Southport, . . .	Rev. William Allanson,	26	90		1	4	23	
Iowa.—Burlington, . . .	Rev. John Batchelder,	26	100	4	1	2	11	15 10 50
Rockingham, . . .	Rev. L. H. Goldsmith,	20	50	12	4	8	4	
Davenport, . . .	Do.							
Missouri.—St. Louis, . . .	Rev. P. R. Minard,		18	3			103	213 51 06
Jefferson City, . . .	Rev. W. H. Homman,	10	25	14	2		4	7 70 8 62
Kenner College, . . .	Rev. A. D. Corbin,	12	88	4	2	8	22	
Jefferson Barracks, . . .	Rev. C. S. Hedges,	20	75	3			6	
Palmyra, . . .	Rev. Thomas E. Paine,	20	75	8	1	7	29	31 6 44
Illinois.—Collinsville, . . .	Rev. J. L. Darrow,	21	100	3			6	20 2 50
Galena, . . .	Rev. James De Pui,	48	180	16	1		30	51 20 25 25
Springfield, . . .	Rev. Chas. Dresser,	40	175	6	3		52	40 10 00
Tremont, . . .	Rev. Wm. Douglass,	25	90	3			27	5 42
Robin's Nest, . . .	Rev. Samuel Chase,	36	100	10	1	5	67	78 13 60
Quincy, . . .	Rev. G. P. Giddings,	42		14	7		48	76 13 60
Albion, . . .	Rev. Benj. Hutchins,	42	135	7	3		15	48 23 00
Mendon, &c., itinerates,	Rev. John Sellwood,	22	800	5			20	42
Jubilee, &c., do.	Rev. Dudley Chase,			17	1			
Lower Kickapoo, . . .								
Farmington, . . .								
Knoxville, . . .								
Peoria, . . .								
Juliet, . . .	Rev. W. W. Bostwick,	18	64	2			20	18 15 11 70
Macomb, . . .	Rev. Fred. Southgate,							
Rushville, . . .								
Alton, . . .								
Kentucky.—Hopkinsville, . . .	Rev. F. B. Nash,		65				19	13 00
Princeton, . . .			175	4	1		9	14 00
Trenton, . . .			40	1			7	10 00
Clarksville Term, . . .								
Russelville do. . .								
Elkton, do. . .								
Smithland, do. . .								
Danville, . . .	Rev. M. F. Maury,			1				
Smithland, . . .	Rev. Robert Ash,	30	200	10	3	8	4	10 52

APPENDIX AC.

A TABLE,

Showing the Parishes that have contributed to Domestic and Foreign Missions, during the year ending 15th June, 1843.

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
MAINE.			MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
Augusta, St. Mark's, . . .	40 15		Marblehead, St. Michael's, . .	16 50	29 75
Bangor, St. John's, . . .	28 00		Nantucket, Trinity, . . .	40 00	5 50
Gardiner, Christ, . . .	76 65	116 64	New-Bedford, Grace, . . .	10 00	10 00
Portland, St. Stephen's, . .		104 00	Newburyport, St. Paul's, . .	9 00	11 00
Portsmouth, St. John's, . .	22 00		Newton, St. Mary's, . . .	10 12	40 12
Saco, Trinity, . . .		10 00	Pittsfield, St. Stephen's, . .	61 75	323 27
Miscellaneous, . . .		10 00	Quincy, Christ, . . .	5 39	5 33
	166 80	240 64	Roxbury, St. James', . . .	96 52	209 54
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.			Salem, St. Peter's, . . .	171 40	136 40
Claremont, Union, . . .	12 84	10 84	Springfield, Christ, . . .	7 75	67 75
Concord, St. Paul's, . . .	20 50	17 00	“ St. Peter's, . . .		60 60
Dover, St. Thomas, . . .	10 00		Stockbridge, St. Paul's, . .	4 00	4 00
Hopkinton, St. Andrew's, . .	26 91	26 91	Taunton, St. Thomas', . . .	28 41	38 41
Manchester, St. Michael's, . .	89 57	1 00	Vandeuensville, Trinity, . .	3 00	3 00
Portsmouth, St. John's, . .	85 50	75 00	Wilkinsonville, St. John's, . .	42 27	24 52
	245 32	130 75	Miscellaneous, . . .		71 00
VERMONT.				2805 33	4874 10
Arlington, St. James', . . .	20 00	20 00	RHODE-ISLAND.		
Bellows Falls, Emmanuel, . .	45 00		Bristol, St. Michael's, . . .	40 00	294 75
Bennington, St. Peter's, . . .	3 25	3 25	East Greenwich, St. Luke's, . .	13 50	
Bethel, Christ, . . .	2 00		“ Christ, . . .		4 50
Brandon, St. Thomas', . . .	5 00	3 00	Lonsdale, Christ, . . .	40 00	32 50
Brattleboro', Emmanuel, . .	6 00		Newport, Trinity, . . .	84 26	178 26
Burlington, St. Paul's, . . .	117 23	8 75	“ Zion, . . .	44 66	86 45
Enosburgh, Christ, . . .	5 00	5 00	Pawtucket, St. Paul's, . . .	37 00	55 00
Guilford, Christ, . . .	1 94		Portsmouth, St. Paul's, . .	11 06	
Middlebury, St. Stephen's, . .	21 00	3 00	Providence, Grace, . . .	170 00	257 00
Royalton, St. Paul's, . . .	1 00		“ St. John's, . . .	15 00	466 24
Rutland, Trinity, . . .	15 50	15 50	“ St. Stephen's, . . .	17 00	7 00
Sheldon, Grace, . . .	5 00	5 00	“ Trinity, . . .	272 28	
St. Albans, Union, . . .	27 44	20 00	Warren, St. Mark's, . . .	33 17	66 97
Windsor, St. Paul's, . . .	6 00		Westerly, Christ, . . .	35 00	17 00
Miscellaneous, . . .	2 50	1 00	Wickford, St. Paul's, . . .	11 90	12 90
	283 91	84 50	“ Ch. of the Ascen., . . .	6 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.			Woonsocket, St. James', . .	36 85	10 00
Amesbury, St. James', . . .	4 00			867 68	1488 58
Andover, Christ, . . .	30 35	46 23	CONNECTICUT.		
Ashfield, St. John's, . . .	2 00	2 00	Bethlehem, Christ, . . .	10 00	
Barrington, St. James', . . .	20 00		Branford, Trinity, . . .	7 56	7 53
Boston, St. Luke's, . . .		62 00	Bridgeport, St. John's, . . .	50 00	50 00
“ St. Paul's, . . .	1275 66	2009 43	Bristol, Trinity, . . .	17 00	
“ Christ, . . .	69 60	161 48	Brookfield, St. Paul's, . . .	27 56	
“ Grace, . . .	339 13	453 88	Brooklyn, Trinity, . . .	8 63	
“ Trinity Hall, . . .	5 00	5 25	Canaan, . . .	10 53	
“ Trinity, . . .	276 50	615 00	Cheshire, St. Peter's, . . .	22 50	22 50
“ St. Matthew's, . . .	12 00	12 00	Danbury, St. James', . . .	35 50	14 50
“ Sch. for Moral Dis., . . .	10 00	210 00	Derby, St. James', . . .	78 68	51 08
“ Miscellaneous, . . .	50 00	11 84	East Haddam, St. Stephen's, . .	1 00	5 00
Bridgewater, Trinity, . . .	3 03	13 08	East Haven, Christ, . . .	18 00	
Cambridge, Christ, . . .	13 85	13 85	Essex, St. John's, . . .	11 00	6 00
Cambridgeport, St. Peter's, . .	11 05	11 05	Fairfield, Trinity, . . .	17 00	23 00
Charlestown, St. John's, . .	40 06	40 06	Glastenbury, St. Luke's, . .	10 00	10 00
Chelsea, Mount Zion, . . .	10 75	10 25	Greenwich, Christ, . . .	18 00	27 50
Dedham, St. Paul's, . . .	14 50	14 50	Guilford, Christ, . . .	13 00	12 50
Fall River, Ch. of the Ascen., .	11 00	6 00	Hamden, Grace, . . .	9 75	2 25
Greenfield, St. James', . . .	26 50	25 13	Hartford, St. John's, . . .	135 00	116 00
Hanover, St. Andrew's, . . .	23 36	69 36	“ Christ, . . .	657 51	305 60
Lanesborough, St. Luke's, . .	3 35	3 35	Harwinton, Christ, . . .	4 45	
Lowell, St. Ann's, . . .	32 00	31 00	Litchfield, St. Michael's, . .	25 00	25 00
“ St. Luke's, . . .	15 48	7 12	Meriden, St. Andrew's, . . .	10 00	10 00
			Middle Haddam, Christ, . . .	36 00	48 63

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
CONNECTICUT—Continued.			NEW-YORK—Continued.		
Mid Haddam, St. Stephen's,	1 50	1 50	Hempstead, St. George's,	15 50	13 21
Middletown, Christ,	85 38		St. Simon's,	2 63	
Milford, St. George's,	4 25	4 25	Highland, Cold Spring, St. Mary's,		2 00
Munroe, St. Peter's,	23 00		Hobart, St. Peter's,	3 00	
Naugatuck, St. Michael's,	13 85	13 85	Hudson, Christ,	45 00	
New-Britain, St. Mark's,	6 00	6 00	Huntington, St. John's,	2 50	
New-Haven, Trinity,	669 23	369 23	Hyde Park, St. John's,	15 50	4 50
" St. James',	7 00		Islip, St. John's,	10 00	
New-London, St. James',	108 52	65 42	Jamaica, Grace,	16 50	12 50
New-Milford, St. John's,	10 00		Johnstown, St. John's,	5 00	5 00
Newtown, Trinity,	53 00	68 00	Lansingburgh, Trinity,	20 00	
Northfield, Trinity,	20 00		Little Falls, Emmanuel,	20 00	
Northford, St. Andrew's,	4 00		Little Neck, Zion,	11 00	11 00
Norwalk, St. Paul's,	52 22	16 22	Mamaroneck, St. Thomas',	6 00	
Norwich, Christ,	50 00	50 00	Manhattanville, St. Mary's,	1 50	1 50
Oxford, St. Peter's,	2 00	2 00	Newburgh, St. George's,	65 10	
" Christ,		5 00	New-Rochelle, Trinity,	50 00	41 00
Plymouth, St. Peter's,	40 00	50 19	Newtown, St. James',	42 00	100 00
Pomfret, Christ,	6 00		New-York, All Saints',	170 00	107 50
Portland, Trinity,	41 00	29 00	" Annunciation,	35 76	3 00
Reading, Christ,	5 85	5 85	" Ascension,	584 19	1059 69
Ridgefield, St. Stephen's,	7 50	7 50	" Christ,	61 88	24 32
Roxbury, Christ,	4 25	2 25	" Epiphany,	23 32	15 75
Salisbury, St. John's,	2 50	2 50	" Gen.Theo.Sem., }		
Southport, Trinity,	7 75		" Miss'ry Assoc., }	15 00	
Stamford, St. John's,	90 00		" Grace,	460 10	100 00
Stratford, Christ,	48 76	14 80	" Nativity,	11 58	8 58
Trumbull, Christ,	17 26	3 24	" St. Andrew's,	5 66	5 66
Washington, St. John's,	1 25	1 25	" St. Bartholomew's,	295 96	328 45
Waterbury, St. John's,	235 10	100 82	" St. Clement's,	26 88	23 12
Watertown, Christ,	5 00	75 00	" St. George's,	1319 58	931 11
Weston, Christ,	2 00	2 00	" St. James',		8 50
Westport, Christ,	25 25	11 25	" St. John's,	284 84	145 00
Wilton, St. Matthew's,	6 30	6 00	" St. Luke's,	293 04	300 73
Woodbury, St. Paul's,	4 00	4 00	" St. Mark's,	306 01	140 32
Miscellaneous,	28 50	6 00	" St. Matthew's,	18 19	12 43
	2921 49	1651 21	" St. Paul's,	43 67	
NEW-YORK.			" St. Peter's,	61 15	
Albany, St. Paul's,	90 00	5 00	" St. Stephen's,	97 00	366 97
" St. Peter's,	175 00	70 00	" St. Thomas',	176 89	60 00
Astoria, St. George's,	26 00	26 25	" 36th St. Church,	18 01	
Athens, Trinity,	2 81		" Young Men's }		
Ballston Spa, Christ,	4 00		" Ch.Miss.Soc., }	100 00	
Bedford, St. Matthew's,	23 39	3 38	" Zion Ch.,	291 10	168 81
Bloomington, St. Michael's,	5 10	5 00	" Miscellaneous,	38 00	1189 72
Brooklyn, Calvary,	31 75	21 25	North Salem, St. James',	3 82	
" Christ,	144 01	144 02	Norway, Grace,	10 00	8 00
" Emmanuel,	54 60	54 60	Oak Hill, St. Paul's,	2 00	
" St. Ann's,	771 00	1323 73	Orange, St. Mark's,	15 00	
" St. Luke's,	30 00		Paterson, Putnam Co. Christ,	3 00	
Butternuts, Zion,	15 00	10 00	Pekskill, St. Peter's,	20 31	19 00
Cairo, Calvary,		2 50	Philipsburg, St. Philip's,		3 35
Cold Spg Harbor, St. John's,	4 00		Potsdam, Trinity,	5 00	5 00
College Point, St. Paul's,	39 00		Poughkeepsie, Christ,	35 80	2 50
Cooperstown, Christ,	9 63		" St. Paul's,	25 00	29 00
Delhi, St. John's,	8 00	8 00	Putnam Co., St. Mary's,	2 12	
Duanesburgh, Christ,	20 00		" St. Philip's,	6 80	
East Chester, St. Paul's,		18 00	Red Hook, St. Paul's,	20 00	
Essex Co., St. John's,	10 00		Rensselaerville, Trinity,	3 36	3 25
Fairfield, Trinity,	10 00	8 00	Rye, Christ,	35 00	20 00
Fishkill, Trinity,	2 00	2 00	Saratoga, Bethesda,	12 00	3 00
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's,	52 00	137 35	Schenectady, St. George's,	20 00	5 00
Flatbush, St. Paul's,	17 00	28 00	Sing-Sing, St. Paul's,	50 24	35 12
Flushing, St. George's,	233 93		Somers, St. Luke's,	5 43	
Fort Hamilton, St. John's,	60 00	10 00	Tarrytown, Christ,	12 63	
Goshen, St. James',	39 00	13 32	Tompkinsville, St. Paul's,	5 28	19 78
Greenburgh, Zion,	10 12		Troy, Christ,	6 63	
Hampton, Christ,	3 70		" St. John's,	20 00	20 00

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
NEW-YORK—Continued.			NEW-JERSEY—Continued.		
Troy, St. Paul's, . . .	282 29	162 29	Elizabethtown, St. John's, . . .	40 13	41 14
Unadilla, St. Matthew's, . . .	8 70		Freehold, St. Peter's, . . .	6 00	
Waddington, St. Paul's, . . .	2 50	2 50	Hope, St. Luke's, . . .	8 81	10 80
Westchester, St. Peter's, . . .	91 94	5 00	Jersey City, St. Matthew's, . . .	27 52	
Whitehall, St. Paul's, . . .	5 00	5 00	Knowlton, St. James', . . .	2 48	2 48
Whiteplains, Grace, . . .	24 50		Middletown, Christ, . . .	31	32
Williamsburgh, St. Luke's, . . .	6 15		Morristown, St. Peter's, . . .	55 44	11 88
" St. Mark's, . . .	13 20	5 20	" Trinity, . . .	27 28	
Yonkers, St. John's, . . .	20 50	5 10	Mount Holly, St. Andrew's, . . .	27 22	48 41
Miscellaneous, . . .	463 00	207 00	Newark, Grace, . . .	13 25	11 00
	8163 08	7675 86	" Trinity, . . .	53 57	84 32
WESTERN NEW-YORK.			New Brunswick, Christ, . . .	40 00	20 00
Auburn, St. Peter's, . . .	12 00		Newton, Christ, . . .	6 20	
Avon, Zion, . . .	2 00		Orange, St. Mark's, . . .	20 50	15 50
Bainbridge, St. Peter's, . . .	6 50		" 3d Instal. on the legacy of the late S. Williams, Esq., . . .	100 00	
Batavia, St. James', . . .	11 00		Paterson, St. Paul's, . . .	11 78	6 78
Bath, St. Thomas, . . .	3 50		Penn's Neck, St. George's, . . .	1 47	1 13
Binghampton, Christ, . . .	22 00	5 00	Perth Amboy, St. Peter's, . . .	22 46	22 46
Buffalo, St. Paul's, . . .	123 00	10 00	Salem, St. John's, . . .	4 27	14 37
Canandaigua, St. John's, . . .	22 77		Shrewsbury, Christ, . . .	6 02	12 25
Centrefield, Trinity, . . .	4 91		Spottswood, St. Peter's, . . .	10 00	
East Bloomfield, Zion, . . .	5 09		Swedesborough, Trinity, . . .	5 00	5 00
Elmira, Trinity, . . .	3 57		Trenton, St. Michael's, . . .	105 00	
Fulton, Zion, . . .	1 00		Miscellaneous, . . .	115 00	
Genessee, St. Michael's, . . .	20 00			917 82	549 02
Geneva, Trinity, . . .	93 96		PENNSYLVANIA.		
Greene, Zion, . . .	10 00		Alleghany, Christ, . . .		2 12
Hammond's Port, St. Peter's, . . .	3 00		Athens, Trinity, . . .	3 17	3 00
Holland's Patent, . . .	2 00		Bellefonte, St. John's, . . .	36 12	33 63
Honeoye Falls, St. John's, . . .	2 09	2 00	Bloomsburgh, St. Paul's, . . .	25	11 05
Hunt's Hollow, St. Mark's, . . .	3 93	1 25	Bristol, St. James, . . .	25 44	13 38
Ithaca, St. John's, . . .	8 00	4 00	Brownsville, Christ, . . .	12 25	13 75
Leroy, St. Mark's, . . .	15 00	13 02	Bucks co., St. Thomas, . . .	3 27	3 26
Lewistown, St. Paul's, . . .	2 00		Carlisle, St. John's, . . .	86 69	66 79
Lockport, Grace, . . .	26 00	3 00	Chester co., St. Mary's, . . .		23 10
Lowville, Trinity, . . .	4 50		Churchtown, Bangor ch., . . .	5 00	71 00
Lyons, Grace, . . .	5 00	6 00	Concord, St. John's, . . .	4 50	4 50
Manlius, Christ, . . .	10 00	10 00	Easton, Trinity, . . .	12 19	11 25
Marcellus, St. John's, . . .	3 00		Erie, St. Paul's, . . .	60 00	15 00
Medina, St. John's, . . .		2 26	Germantown, St. Luke's, . . .	103 20	28 00
Mount Morris, St. John's, . . .	59 00		Hamilton, St. Mary's, . . .	45 05	45 05
Munroe Co., St. Peter's, . . .		14 00	Harrisburgh, St. Stephen's, . . .	55 00	
New Berlin, St. Andrew's, . . .	12 00		Holidaysburgh, Christ, . . .	1 80	2 00
New Hartford, St. Stephen's, . . .	2 00	6 00	Holmesburgh, Emanuel, . . .	12 00	28 50
Oswego, Christ, . . .	15 00		Honesdale, Grace, . . .		35 05
Owego, St. Paul's, . . .	4 63		Honeybrook, St. Marks', . . .	4 00	4 00
Oxford, St. Paul's, . . .	10 00		Jerseytown, Christ, . . .	5 75	1 00
Pierrepont Manor, Zion, . . .	20 75		Kingsessing, St. James', . . .	12 50	12 50
Rochester, Grace, . . .	15 00		Lancaster, St. James', . . .	60 68	136 87
" St. Luke's, . . .	107 50	187 50	Leacock, Christ, . . .	5 00	
Rome, Zion, . . .	5 00	3 89	Leesburgh, St. James', . . .	36 87	
Stafford, St. Paul's, . . .	2 00		Lewiston, St. Mark's, . . .	22 40	27 60
Syracuse, St. Paul's, . . .	26 98	4 35	" St. Peter's, . . .	2 05	2 05
Utica, Grace, . . .	83 50		Lower Dublin, All Saints', . . .	39 00	19 50
" Trinity, . . .	47 95	16 24	Montrose, St. Paul's, . . .	1 95	
Watertown, Trinity, . . .	5 00	3 00	Morgantown, St. Thomas, . . .		5 08
Miscellaneous, . . .	6 06	50	Morristown, St. John's, . . .	27 50	19 50
	848 10	292 01	Mount Holly, St. Andrew's, . . .	24 23	
NEW-JERSEY.			Oxford, Trinity, . . .	36 31	17 10
Belleville, Christ, . . .	11 00	11 00	Paradise, All Saints', . . .	13 00	5 00
Belvidere, Zion, . . .	2 15	2 15	Pequea, St. James', . . .	13 09	
Berkely, St. Peter's, . . .	5 22	5 23	" St. John's, . . .	22 00	10 00
Bordentown, Christ, . . .	15 00	10 00	Perkioming, St. James', . . .	8 00	8 00
Burlington, St. Mary's, . . .	147 50	197 74	Philadelphia, All Saints', . . .	17 61	15 12
Camden, St. Paul's, . . .	15 85	12 00	" Ascension, . . .	25 01	11 09
Chew's Landing, St. John's, . . .	3 06	3 06			
Cooperstown, Christ, . . .	8 33				

		Domestic.	Foreign.			Domestic.	Foreign.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.				MARYLAND—Continued.			
Philadelphia,	Christ,	377 39	352 75	Baltimore Co.,	St. Matthew's		
"	Epiphany,	252 00	950 00	"	and St. Mark's,	30 00	30 50
"	Evangelists,	24 22	40 93	"	St. Mary's and		
"	Gloria Dei,	20 65	20 66	"	St. Stephen's,	2 14	2 14
"	Grace,	234 63	714 62	"	Queen Caroline,	15 00	
"	Emmanuel,	35 00	133 00	Baltimore,	Ascension,	6 14	94 13
"	Messiah,	1 50	1 50	"	Christ,	227 87	10 00
"	Trinity,	116 32	130 45	"	Mount Calvary,	50	16 50
"	St. Andrew's,	317 03	641 32	"	St. Andrew's,	7 56	7 55
"	St. James',	584 36	313 36	"	St. Paul's,	693 93	111 87
"	St. John's,	40 00	40 00	"	St. Peter's,	175 13	158 30
"	St. Luke's,	441 66	436 03	Calvert Co.,	All Saints,	3 50	3 50
"	St. Mark's,		89	Cambridge,	Christ,	50 00	
"	St. Paul's,	153 80	323 71	Carroll Co.,	St. Thomas',	5 88	9 12
"	St. Peter's,	767 50	762 21	Cecil Co.,	St. Augustine,	15 00	15 00
"	St. Philip's,	205 10	194 50	Charles Co.,	Trinity,	25 00	10 00
"	St. Stephen's,	265 00	300 00	"	Wm. and Mary,	10 00	10 00
"	Trinity,	118 32		Clear Spring,	St. Andrew's,	5 64	5 64
Miscellaneous,			378 30	Elkridge,	Christ,	8 90	
Philadelphia Co.,	All Saints,			Ellicott's Mills,	St. John's,	19 66	
"	Emmanuel,	40 50	51 00	Frederick Co.,	All Saints,	101 27	104 48
Pittsburgh,	Trinity,	36 83	78 84	"	Zion,	3 06	9 50
"	St. Andrew's,	23 00		Georgetown, D. C.,	Christ,	147 77	176 78
Reading,	Christ,	13 10	26 90	"	St. John's,	29 18	18 00
"	St. Luke's,	1 00		"	St. Paul's,		3 38
Schuylkill Haven,		6 20	6 50	Hagerstown,	St. John's,	27 00	27 00
Springville,	St. Andrew's,	2 50		"	St. James',		40 00
Troy, Bradford Co.,			9 00	Hancock,	St. Thomas',	6 86	6 86
Uniontown,	St. Peter's,	10 00		Hartford Co.,	Christ,		5 00
Westburgh,	St. Paul's,	1 50		Hedgesville,	Mount Zion,	20 00	
Westchester,	Holy Trinity,	33 90	34 25	Kent Co.,	Chester,	11 53	55 52
West Vincent,	St. Andrew's,	2 95	2 96	"	Shrewsbury,	2 50	2 50
West Philadelphia,	St. Mary's,	10 56		Montgomery Co.,	Pr. Geo.		
West Whiteland,	St. Paul's,	2 52	2 53	"	Parish,	4 86	4 86
Wilkesbarre,	St. Stephen's,	44 19	168 13	"	St. Bartholomew's,	9 56	9 56
Williamsport,		2 45	2 66	"	St. Peter's,	13 00	
Miscellaneous,		159 79	55 75	Mount Savage,	Christ,	1 50	1 50
				Port Republic,		3 50	
		5209 55	6878 65	Prince Geo. and Charlotte			
DELAWARE.				Co.'s,	St. John's	62 50	54 50
Georgetown,	St. Paul's,	15 76		"	St. Matthew's		
Lewistown,	St. Peter's,	18 00		"	and Zion,		50 00
Middletown,	St. Ann's,	25 00		Somerset Co.,	Coventry,	3 50	7 50
Newcastle,	Emmanuel,	36 50	15 00	"	Somerset,	7 50	
Smyrna,	St. Peter's,	13 00		"	Springhill,	6 00	3 25
Staunton,	St. James',	3 25	3 25	St. Mary's Co.,	St. An-		
Wilmington,	St. Andrew's,	52 88	5 50	"	drew's,		12 10
"	Trinity,	51 04	7 01	"	Severn Ch.,		11 00
Miscellaneous,		14 22		Talbot Co.,	St. Peter's,		18 00
		226 65	30 76	Washington, D. C.,	Christ,	63 20	107 00
MARYLAND.				"	Epiphany,	44 63	45 48
Alleghany Co.,	Cumber-			"	Trinity,	253 50	192 10
"	land,			Washington Co.,	St. James'		
"	Emmanuel,	84 97	65 90	"	Hall,	30 00	
Annapolis,	St. Ann's,	63 44	36 05	Worcester Co.,	All Hal-		
Ann Arundel Co.,	All Hal-			"	low's,	11 84	11 84
"	low's,	5 00		"	Worcester,	12 10	12 10
"	Christ,	4 44		Miscellaneous,		117 43	179 63
"	St. John's,	9 00				2739 81	1817 54
"	West River,			VIRGINIA.			
"	St. James',	12 00	12 00	Accomac Co.,	St. George's,	7 50	7 50
Baltimore Co.,	Sherwood,	20 00	20 00	Albemarle Co.,	Charlotts-		
"	St. Peter's,	40 00		"	ville,	37 00	
"	St. Thomas',	40 00		"	St. Ann's, Christ,	7 00	
"	Trinity,	14 00		"	Walker's Ch.,	11 00	11 00
"	Sherwood and			Amelia Co.,	Raleigh,	32 92	30 93
"	St. John's,	151 32	29 90	Augusta Co.,	Staunton,		
				"	Trinity,	36 27	80 48

		Domestic.	Foreign.			Domestic.	Foreign.
VIRGINIA—Continued.				VIRGINIA—Continued.			
Campbell Co., Lynchburg,				Norfolk, St. Paul's,		10 00	
St. Paul's,	66 53	66 54		Portsmouth Trinity	41 42	20 00	
Caroline, Co., Port Royal,	20 00	100 00		Northampton, Co., Hun-			
Charles City Co., Trinity,	5 00			gar's Pa.	50 00	50 00	
" Westover,	12 50	12 50		Ohio Co., Wheeling, St.			
Bedford Co., Russell, Pa.	29 35	47 46		Matthew's,	20 00	20 00	
City Point, St. John's,	3 00	3 00		Orange Co., St. Thomas,	69 01	17 95	
Clarke, Co., Frederick,	60 62	71 85		Powhatan Co.,		21 00	
" Wickliffe,	49 00	30 00		Spottsylvania Co., Frede-			
Culpepper Co., St. Steph's,		11 50		ricksburg, St. George's,	205 15	131 22	
St. James',		11 50		Stafford Co.,	1 50	1 50	
Cumberland Co., Littleton,	5 00	20 00		Miscellaneous,	31 00	283 57	
Chesterfield, Co., Dale,	5 00	38 12			2448 18	2689 73	
Dinwiddie Co., Petersburg,				NORTH CAROLINA.			
St. Paul's,	120 50	10 00		Edenton, St. Paul's,	32 45		
" Bristol,		57 50		Fayetteville, St. John's,	5 00		
Elizabeth City Co., Hamp-				Fort Johnson,	20 00		
ton, St. John's,	6 00	5 05		Hillsborough, St. Matthew's	5 00	5 00	
" Old Point Comfort,				Raleigh, Christ,	77 50	37 50	
Centurion Ch.,	8 00			Talbot Co., St. Peter's,	17 00		
Essex Co., St. Ann's,	16 21	37 05		Washington, St. Peter's,	35 00	25 00	
" Farnham,	19 05			Wilmington, St. James',	48 50	52 80	
Fairfax Co., Alexandria D. C.				Miscellaneous,	10 00		
" Christ,	67 00	65 48			250 75	120 30	
" St. Paul's,	101 20	42 50		SOUTH CAROLINA.			
" Fairfax Inst.				Beaufort, St. Helena,	338 00	382 50	
" Miss. Ass.	40 00	80 00		Berkeley, St. John's,	15 00		
" Epis. Theo. Sem.	29 62	39 62		Camden, Grace,	79 75	1 00	
Fauquier Co., Leeds Pa.,	30 13	39 00		Charleston, Christ,		23 37	
Fluvanna Co., Columbia,		62 50		" St. Andrew's,	60 00		
Frederick Co., Middletown,				" St. Bartholo-			
St. Thomas,		10 00		mew's,	20 00		
" Winchester, Christ,		48 00		" St. John's,	9 25	104 00	
Gloucester Co., C. H.	16 00	2 00		" St. Luke's,	5 35		
" Ware,	25 50	25 50		" St. Michael's,	974 62	344 02	
Goochland Co., St. Paul's,		68 50		" St. Paul's,	259 10	175 00	
Halifax Co., St. Mark's,	103 57	105 05		" St. Peter's,	309 37	1631 82	
" Antrim,	117 00	120 25		" St. Philip's,	791 97	540 23	
" Roanoke,	5 50	5 50		" St. Stephens,	168 93	181 94	
" C. H.	17 50			" Mo. Miss. Lec	26 05		
Hamilton, St. James',	14 50			Miscellaneous,	60 00	170 00	
Hanover Co., New Am-				Cheraw, St. David's,	114 50	115 37	
sterdam,	12 60	39 00		Clarendon, St. Mark's,	163 16	176 15	
" St. Martin's,				Columbia, Trinity,	275 00	161 00	
Harrison Co., Clarkesburg,		10 00		Edgefield, Trinity,	40 60	40 00	
Hartford, Christ,	5 00			" St. Bartholomew's,		20 00	
Henrico Co., Richmond,	11 50	1 00		Edisto, Trinity,	125 00		
" Christ,	39 82	81 13		Greenville, Christ,	23 37	7 13	
" Monumental,	288 23			Pee Dee, Prince Fred. Ch.	24 00		
" St. James',	22 41			Pendleton, St. Paul's,	60 00		
James City Co., Williams-				Prince William Parish,	45 00	25 00	
burgh, Bruton Pa.	40 00			Radcliffborough, St. Paul's,	122 00	101 00	
Jefferson Co., Charles-				Statesburgh, Claremont,	114 56	20 00	
town,				St. John's Isl'd, St. John's,	125 63	137 53	
" St. Andrew's,	19 75	20 00		Waccamaw, All Saints,	250 00		
" Sheperdstown,		5 00		Wilton, Christ,		5 31	
Lancaster Co., Aldie,	7 00			Winyaw, Prince Georg's Par.	10 00	50 00	
Kanawha Co., Kanawha,				Miscellaneous,			
St. John's,	12 00				4619 61	4340 37	
King George Co., St. Paul's	28 25	28 25		GEORGIA.			
Loudon Co., Leesburgh,	25 00	49 43		Augusta, St. Paul's,	44 50	88 55	
Louisa Co.,	60 67	32 80		Clarksville, Grace,	2 50		
Mecklenberg Co., St. James'	23 50	23 50		Columbus, Trinity,	60 00		
Millwood, Frederick,		63 50					
Morgantown,	25 00						
Monongala Co.,		50 00					
Norfolk Co., Christ,	275 00	375 00					

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
GEORGIA—Continued.			OHIO—Continued.		
Macon, Christ, . . .	25 00	25 00	Springfield, St. Paul's, . .	2 25	
Montpelier, St. Luke's, . .	33 50	53 50	Springville, All Soul's, . .	1 70	
Savannah, Christ, . . .	104 67	663 17	Steubenville, St. Paul's, . .	7 33	27 33
" St. John's, . . .	114 18	99 36	Warrensville, St. James', . .		44 50
St. Simon's Island, Christ,		25 00	Zanesville, St. James, . .	13 00	29 25
Tompkinsville, St. Paul's,	5 28	80 00	Miscellaneous, . . .	39 00	24 25
	389 63	1034 59		497 90	386 87
KENTUCKY.			MICHIGAN.		
Columbus, Christ, . . .	1 50	1 56	Albion, St. James', . .	2 50	
Danville, Trinity, . . .	9 75	9 75	Ann Arbor, St. Andrew's, . .	16 00	
Frankfort, Ascension, . .	13 00		Clinton, St. Patrick, . .	20 00	
Hardensburgh, . . .	10 08		Detroit, St. Paul's, . .	171 70	116 04
Henderson, St. Paul's, . .	13 00	25 00	Homér, Christ, . . .	2 50	
Hopkinsville, Grace, . .	21 00		Ionia, St. Luke's, . . .	10 00	
Jefferson Co., St. Matthew's,	21 50	9 50	Jackson, St. Paul's, . .	4 00	14 10
Jeffersonville, St. Paul's,	3 00		Jonesville, Grace, . . .	4 10	
Leesburgh, St. Peter's, . .	3 00		Kalamazoo, St. Luke's, . .	2 00	2 00
Lexington, Christ, . . .	76 16		Marshall, Trinity, . . .	22 50	2 50
Louisville, Christ, . . .	259 22	160 77	Pontiac, Zion, . . .	13 50	2 50
" St. Paul's, . . .	175 75	169 26	Port Huron, Grace, . .	11 00	
Mill Point, St. Paul's, . .	2 37	2 37	Troy, St. John's, . . .	5 30	
Paris, St. Peter's, . . .	25 00	12 50	Waterford, St. Paul's, . .	4 00	
Princeton, St. John's, . .	14 00		Miscellaneous, . . .	7 00	
Trenton, . . .	10 00			296 10	137 14
	653 33	390 71	INDIANA.		
TENNESSEE.			Evansville, St. Paul's, . .	3 50	
Bolivar, . . .	10 00		Indianapolis, Christ, . .	5 00	
Columbia, St. Peter's, . .	22 00		Lafayette, . . .	16 50	
Franklin, St. Paul's, . .	16 86		Laporte, St. Paul's, . .	19 75	
Lagrange, Emmanuel, . .	10 50	12 50	Richmond, St. Paul's, . .	2 50	2 50
Williamsport, St. Mark's,	10 00		Miscellaneous, . . .	93 06	
	69 36	12 50		140 61	2 50
OHIO.			ILLINOIS.		
Boston, Bethel, . . .		5 00	Albion, St. John's, . .	28 60	
Chillicothe, St. Paul's, . .	75 00		Camp Creek, . . .	2 63	
Cincinnati, Christ, . . .		59 52	Collinsville, Christ, . .	2 00	
" St. Paul's, . . .		28 50	Galena, Grace, . . .	29 25	
Cleveland, Trinity, . . .		1 00	Jubilee College, . . .	23 12	
Columbus, St. Paul's, . .	17 19		Lancaster, Morgan Co., . .	2 50	2 50
" Trinity, . . .	39 00	69 50	Mendon, Zion, . . .	14 43	
Delaware, St. Peter's, . .	6 25	4 50	Quincy, St. John's, . .	32 20	
*Diocesan Miss'ary Com.,	200 00		Springfield, St. Paul's, . .	18 17	
Elyria, St. Andrew's, . .	4 00		Tremont, Christ, . . .	5 42	
Franklin Mills, Christ, . .	1 06		Miscellaneous, . . .	29 20	
Gambier, Harcourt Parish,		21 00		192 52	2 50
Granville, St. Luke's, . .		15 00	LOUISIANA.		
Huron, Christ, . . .		50	New-Orleans, Christ, . .	265 00	
Massillon, St. Timothy's,	27 75	23 15	" St. Paul's, . .	60 50	50 00
Margaretta, . . .	16 00			325 50	50 00
Maumee City, St. Paul's,	15 12	5 87	MISSISSIPPI.		
Mount Vernon, St. Paul's,		10 00	Columbus, St. Paul's, . .	35 00	5 00
Pequa, St. James', . . .	2 00	18 00	Natchez, Trinity, . . .	277 28	
Portsmouth, All Saint's,	30 00				
Raccoon, . . .	1 25				

* QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS IN OHIO.—From H. P. Smythe, Utica, \$4 20; St. John's Ch., Ohio City, \$9; Trinity Ch., Newark, \$11; St. Paul's, Akron, \$7 45; Christ Ch., Huron, \$9 50; St. Paul's, Steubenville, \$15 53; St. Matthew's, Hamilton, \$10; St. Peter's, Ashtabula, \$10; St. Luke's, Granville, \$12 34; St. Paul's, Columbus, \$20; St. Paul's, Norwalk, \$19; Grace Ch., Sandusky, \$2; St. Philip's, Circleville, \$58; St. John's, Worthington, \$10 35; St. James', Boardman, \$7; St. James', Painesville, \$15; St. Andrew's, Elyria, \$2; St. John's, Cuyahoga Falls, \$18; St. James', Zanesville, \$20; St. Mark's, Newton Falls, \$5 82; Christ Ch., Warren, \$4 34; Trinity Ch., Cleveland, 26; St. Paul's, Cincinnati, \$50; St. Matthew's, Plymouth, \$2; St. Paul's, Medina, \$10; Christ Ch., Liverpool, \$6; Harcourt Parish, Gambier, \$59 12; St. Stephen's, Grafton, \$5; All Saints', Portsmouth, \$15; St. Mark's, Mill Creek, \$1 50; Christ Ch., Cincinnati, \$66 97; Christ Ch., Dayton, \$5.

M. T. C. WING, Treasurer.

† Also acknowledged in the Spirit of Missions.

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
MISSISSIPPI—Continued.			MISSOURI.		
Raymond,	4 75		Jefferson City,	8 63	
Salem, St. Andrew's, . .	5 30		St. Louis, Christ, . . .	7 00	
Vicksburgh, Christ, . .	36 50	2 50	“ St. John's,	38 72	
Woodville, St. Paul's, . .	28 22		“ St. Paul's,	45 06	
Miscellaneous,	2 50			99 41	
	389 50	7 50	WISCONSIN.		
ALABAMA.			Green Bay, Christ, . . .	8 37	
Florence,		2 50	Milwaukee, St. Paul's, . .	5 50	
Haynesville, Lowndes Co.,		5 31	Nashotah Mission, . . .	1 00	
Huntsville,	10 41	11 25	Southport, St. Matthew's,	2 00	
*Mobile, Christ,		60 50	Whitewater,	2 25	
Montgomery,	11 00		Miscellaneous,	31 00	
	21 41	79 56		53 12	
FLORIDA.			ARKANSAS.		
Jacksonville, St. John's,	3 00		Pine Bluff,	4 00	
Pensacola, Christ, . . .	20 00		IOWA.		
St. Augustine, Trinity, .	15 00		Burlington,	10 50	
Tallahassee, St. John's, .	13 50	3 50			
	51 51	3 50	Miscellaneous,		2 50

* Christ Church \$640, (Domestic.)

KENYON COLLEGE.

The success of our Western Theological Schools is so essential to the prosperity and advance of our Domestic Missions, that we deem it a privilege to have been put in possession of the appeal of the Bishop of Ohio, in behalf of Kenyon College, which is now spread before our readers.

We have waited with some anxiety to see whether Ohio appreciated sufficiently this noble institution to rouse herself for its preservation. This has been done—*she hath done what she could*. \$10,000 will, without a doubt, be raised by her, perhaps more. Now although we have distinctly and vividly before us the want of \$40,000 this year for the salaries of our missionaries, we are so impressed with the necessity of raising up a ministry in the West for the occupation of the immense fields constantly laid open by our missionary Bishops, that we cannot look calmly on and see Kenyon hampered for the want of funds, which the Church at the East cannot invest elsewhere with the expectation of so abundant a harvest.

The engravings speak for themselves—we ought to add, perhaps, that they cost our treasury nothing.

AN EARNEST WORD FROM BISHOP McILVAINE IN BEHALF OF THE CHURCH INSTITUTIONS
AT GAMBIER, OHIO.

Brethren and Friends,

I have had the engravings which accompany this pamphlet, prepared for the purpose of showing at a glance what is now so fearfully in danger of being lost to the church. They exhibit the principal buildings of the institutions at Gambier. Besides these, are the residence of the Bishop, that of the President of Kenyon College, and five Professors' houses; not to speak of all the other buildings, such as store-houses, farm-houses, &c., which must of necessity pertain to an establishment situated, like that of Ohio, in the centre of a large domain of its own, and depending for support, to so great an extent, on the avails of agriculture. Now allow me to apprise you of the imminent danger impending over institutions around

which the hopes of the church in the West, for a supply of ministers and missionaries to its immense regions and its growing millions, are concentrated.

All the while since I was first thought of for the Episcopate of Ohio, and consequently the oversight of the Theological Seminary of the diocese, and its College, there has been an average debt on that Institution of at least \$20,000. It is now 30,000. Having already, in other publications, explained the causes of that debt, I need say no more at this time, than simply that it has arisen out of the single, earnest, necessary effort to make the institution and its lands available, as much as possible, to its great ends—in connection with the great pecuniary difficulties prevailing throughout the whole country, for several years last past. It cannot be allowed to increase any further. Much the larger part is owed to an estate in New-York, now in the hands of an administrator, who holds a mortgage upon all the real estate of the institution. The loan secured by that mortgage is now due. The administrator has been as indulgent already in regard to unpaid interest as could be expected. He will not withhold his hand from the lands unless the debt be forthwith discharged. The rest of the indebtedness is in the hands of divers creditors chiefly in the neighborhood, with whom the Institution has dealt. Many of these have obtained judgments, and only wait to see whether my present effort with the contemporaneous one in Ohio, will be so successful in obtaining relief, as to spare them the painful necessity of entering upon the personal property of the Institution. In some cases indeed, personal property has been seized. Our most valuable library, may be seized at any moment. All the personal property may be put under execution at any time, without any means of relief. Now what must be the consequence if the debt be not at once paid off? Consider, dear brethren! The *four thousand acres of lands* making the endowment, in the centre of which the buildings stand, the rents of which are depended on for support, the keeping of which is relied on for moral protection to the students, are considered worth, in common times, from 80 to 100,000 dollars. The buildings owned by the Institution thereupon are estimated as worth at least \$75,000. The latter, of course, are of no use for the payment of debt. They are worth nothing but for a college. We must keep them or perish. The landed endowment is all that could be used for payment of debt. Suppose it be sold? It must *all* be sold to raise money enough, in these times, to meet the case. Or at the very best, so large a part (and that the most valuable) must be sold as entirely to ruin the endowment—take away all the income from that source and destroy the moral protection arising out of the holding under command so large a neighborhood. What then would be the consequence? The Theological Seminary receives no fees for instruction. The land was expected to be its support. Beyond an income of \$450, it has nothing else. No college can hold its proper stand and rely merely on the fees of students. Especially cannot this be done in a new country. Eastern colleges have large endowments or annual grants from the states for the support of instructors. We have nothing but our land. You see then that the sale of our land would be the death of the institution. Here then is church-property, valued at between 165 and 185,000 dollars, certain of being lost to the church, to the cause of christian education, the cause of the gospel, if the friends of religion and learning do not come to its rescue. Nothing can be done by loan; because interest could not be paid. *There is no shadow of hope* but in the raising of the debt of \$30,000 by donation. This is the precise state of the case, alarming, painful, and to me, most oppressive.

Now, my dear christian brethren, I have at the urgent request of the Trustees of the Institution, and of the Convention of the diocese of Ohio, taken on myself the most heavy burden of raising the required means—I know well *the times*—I know well how many christian hearts will be pained to think how little they can do as they would for an object so pressing, a crisis so dangerous. But the Lord reigneth—the Lord is gracious. The Lord loveth the Church and gave himself for it—The Lord has his people, among whom is enough and to spare for this and all the purposes of His cause. I can only state the case, urge the plea, wait in faith; then trust to Him to find the hearty and sufficient response.

I am now at the East, bearing my burden, entreating for help. But I would not leave my diocese, till I could come away enabled to assure my brethren elsewhere, that Episcopalians in Ohio, best knowing the value of the institutions for which I plead, and their debt and danger, are manifesting their sense of all, by diligent effort to do of their ability for the object. I have great pleasure in saying, that the present prospect is, that Ohio will convince the other dioceses, that they ought to help her, because she helps herself. I have divided my diocese into six parts; in each, I have set on foot one or more unpaid, clerical agencies. The agents visit every house in each part of their respective districts, and seek the least, as well as the largest gifts, which the people are ready to make. This plan is now in operation—So far as I have heard of results, they are highly encouraging. The diocese of Ohio, will raise at least \$10,000, I feel sure. If you knew how small are the majority of its parishes, how many are only Missionary stations, how many others are only one degree above that rank in point of ability, you would say, as I trust you will, that this is evidence of earnestness, which ought to reach the hearts of Episcopalians in other dioceses. God grant that it may! Have compassion upon us, brethren! Think on us for good, and make speed to help us!

Since I came to the East, I have been much encouraged to see how much is felt on the subject, among those who know its details. The Bishops and other Clergy whom I have

met, seem to think it impossible that the Church should not come forward, by her benevolent laity, and avert the impending calamity. From the Bishops of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Indiana and Massachusetts, (being all with whom I have been able to communicate,) I have received a written expression of their kind and earnest hope, that in their several dioceses, the friends of the Church will come to our help.

The past history of the institution is such as to make it most evident that, were it once set free from the bondage of debt and allowed to work out of chains, it would not only maintain itself but go on strengthening its position, enlarging its advantages for education, and daily gratifying more and more the just expectations of its friends. It is exceedingly questionable whether the institution can be produced in the United States which, while embracing so many departments, and furnishing so many Professors and other Teachers, as this, and *having so little to rely on besides the fees of students for support, has in the trying times of the last nine years, come so near meeting its expenses.* More trying times than those of the last four years cannot be expected hereafter. The reputation of the Institution, as to advantages of education, has never stood more favorably than at present. Give it freedom; take away its crushing load; let it feel, what it has never yet felt, deliverance from the discouragement of impending debts, and what reasonable expectation would it not fulfil?

I beg here to meet an idea which may not unnaturally arise to the reader, viz.—that the embarrassments referred to, have arisen out of some mismanagement at some time or other in the history of the Institution. This idea naturally grows out of the impression, that so much has been done for it, that without mismanagement it must have been unembarrassed. Let us see how this is. That much has been done, considering whence the aid has come, and the individual effort and liberality concerned in the doing, I desire heartily to acknowledge. Whether much has been done, considering what was *needed* in the case, is another question. Let it be remembered, that in order to obtain the benefit of a retired position, a large protective endowment of land, which while affording a barrier against injurious neighborhood, should have much growth to make in value, and thus ultimately enhance the means of the institution, it was necessary to establish it on new ground, where no facilities were already furnished. Hence, where its buildings, and its village and farms are now seen, there was only a forest without population when the institution was commenced. Had it been erected in a town, there would have been no need of all the expenditure which has been required for the erection of a Church, of Professors' houses, of store-houses, of farm-houses, and accommodations for all the people and trades which such an establishment required, besides all the buildings exclusively appropriated to education in its several branches, preparatory, under graduate, and theological. None of these could be expected of those who were to use them, because they must all be on the lands of the corporation, and every inhabitant a *tenant at will*. Hence the peculiar plan of the institution, in regard to locality, however important, was of necessity more than usually expensive in its immediate demands. Now let it be considered that the institution embraces two preparatory schools, (junior and senior) a College, a Theological Seminary, each having its own instructors. And what has been done for them? In regard to buildings, not enough to finish the necessary edifices. It has been in the attempt to obtain houses which could not be dispensed with, for officers, for worship, for business, that a part of the present debt has been incurred. In regard to endowment, how much? The only income from endowment, other than that of land, is about \$400 per annum, for a theological professor—more was once promised, but not paid. But was not the land purchased for an endowment? True; but the land was uncleared; it could only yield income in proportion as it should be cleared and fenced. It has been in the clearing of land for income, that another part of the debt has been incurred, and the highest estimate of income from lands and buildings, during the last eleven years, gives an average of \$1272 per annum, exclusive of expenses. More than this was required to pay interest upon debt. Hence for the support of the Theological Seminary, the professors of which, since no fees are received from students, must depend exclusively on endowment—there is and has been no endowment but that yielding about \$400 per annum. For the support of the College and preparatory schools—there has been nothing to look to but fees of students. Under these circumstances, whoever knows what it is to get up a flourishing College any where, especially in a new country, and in the woods; whoever knows what it is to get up, in addition, a Theological Seminary, with its *gratuitous* instruction; whoever knows how precarious is the stability of a college depending merely on receipts from students, in any part of the United States, but especially in the West, where zeal for a really good education has yet to be educated, where so many colleges are ever competing, by reduction of terms of tuition and grade of attainment, and where the last few years have so affected the number of students and their ability to pay; whoever is competent to appreciate these considerations, instead of taking it for granted that there must have been some mismanagement, will see, that, compared with what was necessary to set up a really respectable institution in so many branches, but little has been done for this, and the wonder ought to be, that it has done as well as it has.

Now then, dear friends and brethren, what shall be done? Will you permit so dear an interest to be lost? Consider what has already been done; what broad foundations of usefulness in literature and in the great cause of the gospel and the Church of Christ have been

laid at Gambier; consider by what toil the work already done has been accomplished; how the benevolence of Christians in England and America has been poured out upon these walls; what hopes of future blessings to the souls of men for many generations have been fondly erected upon the stability of this institution. Shall all these hopes be blighted? Shall all these great works be ruined, and the Church in this Diocese be made to sit as a bereaved Mother upon the grave of this her dearest child; "Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they were not!"

Without the institutions at Gambier, what would be the reliance of the Church for ministers and missionaries in the immense regions of the West? Consider what, without any thought of fault-finding or complaint, I now proceed to state. Of all the clergy now in Ohio only *four* were educated at the General Theological Seminary in New-York, and of all that ever have been in Ohio, only *six* were educated at that institution. Out of our present ministers only *five* were educated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia; and *six* is the whole number that this Diocese has ever had from that source. Of those who have left the General Seminary, during the last eleven years, only *one* came to Ohio. The same is the case nearly as to the Seminary in Virginia. What should we do for clergymen if our only reliance were on those institutions? But what is the aid which the diocese has derived from its own Institution? Out of its fifty-nine clergymen, *twenty-seven* were educated in part or entirely at Gambier; while others who were also educated in part, or entirely, there, are found laboring in New-Hampshire, both Dioceses of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky.

These facts furnish a fair showing of the condition we should be in without our College and Seminary. The excessive difficulty which the Bishops of other western dioceses find in obtaining clergymen from the East, even when they go themselves and try to persuade men to come is a most impressive confirmation of what these facts should teach us. My entire certainty, derived from experience and all observation is that we cannot look for clergymen any where but to western institutions, and that by far the best laborers for our western parishes, the most contented, and permanent, and efficient, must be expected to come out of the young men grown up and educated in the West.

Now, with all these views and statements before them, will not Episcopalians determine, each for himself, that he will do all he can, after a serious and conscientious consideration of his ability, to avert the threatened calamity, and liberate our Institution from its bondage and oppression. Think, brethren, what a disgrace, as well as loss, it would be to us all, should this work of so many years, so much labor, so much benevolent zeal, and of such vast importance, be allowed to perish! How then could we answer to God for our stewardship? What if some other denomination of Christians, with more readiness to employ their worldly goods for the glory of God and the good of men, should come in, and finding these goodly buildings and all this valuable domain forsaken of their proper guardians and stewards and about to be sacrificed under the claims of creditors, should become the possessors, and here establish their strong-hold, while our young men, and especially our candidates for the ministry, were disbanded and sent out, as wanderers on the face of the earth, searching for an education in harmony with the Church in which they have been trained and to which they are consecrated. Could we endure this? Are we prepared for such mortification, such shame? Once incurred, how could it be taken away? Lose our present institution, and when should we have another? But I do trust all this is impossible. Force the sale of lands, in these times, and we are hopeless. But you surely will not allow this. You will not permit what has been so sacredly set apart for the glory of God and the promotion of the gospel, through the education of your children and children's children to the remotest generations, to pass into any other use. I know well how hard is the pressure upon the pecuniary means of our whole population, in these evil days. Precisely the condition of things which would make the sale of land so ruinous to the institution, makes it the more difficult for you to prevent such sale. And therefore, I do not suppose that what is necessary to be obtained from you, can be *easily* given, without any sense of the operation of solemn principle and duty calling upon you to deny yourselves for the sake of Him "who when He was rich for our sakes became poor that we through his poverty might be rich." I do not solicit merely what you can give without feeling that you have parted with it. A weight of such magnitude cannot be lifted in these times of pecuniary distress, unless the opposite scale be filled with heavier contributions than mere superfluities. If we are to rescue our beloved institution from the deep waters which are rising to overwhelm it, the *consciences* of christian people must come to the task; a serious examination of duty to God and man, a solemn sense of what worldly goods are given for, and what is really their highest worth and use, and what is the responsibility which men are under for their employment, must be brought to bear upon the work. Brethren, if you only consider what you can *conveniently* do, in such times as these, for this object; what you can give to God, without its costing you any thing, without its calling for any effort, any sacrifice, any denial of a worldly, or selfish feeling, the prospect of relief will be discouraging indeed. I trust you will not only see that there is need of the strong and general exertion of decided christian principle to find, and to bring out, what the emergency calls for; but that you will be ready to meet the necessity by denying yourselves that you may have to give to that which needeth. If it be true that "man doth not live by bread only but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God;" it is likewise true that man is not enriched by the *possession* of property only, but in a far higher and better sense, and measure, by every *gift* of property, made under

guidance of wisdom, and out of love to God. Such be our wealth when we come to give account of our stewardship! It will be of more comfort in the hour of death, than the possession of millions of gold and silver. "The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

Affectionately commending the cause to your kindness and prayers, I remain, brethren,
Your brother in the Lord,

CHARLES P. McILVAINE,

Bishop of Ohio.

New-York, June 27th, 1843.

The clergy in charge of parishes would do a great kindness and materially aid this cause, if they would bring it before their people.

Bishop McIlvaine may be addressed at Philadelphia, care of Henry McIlvaine, Esq., or at New-York, at Mission Rooms, 281 Broadway.

Remittances may be made to

Benj. Howard, or Wm. B. Reynolds, Boston.

Thomas N. Stanford, or F. S. Winston, New-York.

Benj. Wilcox, or William Welsh, Philadelphia.

John Loney, (Farmers' and Merchants Bank,) Baltimore.

Rev. Geo. Woodbridge, Richmond.

Richard S. Coxe, Washington.

A. P. Merrill, Natchez.

C. C. Trowbridge, Detroit.

Rev. R. T. C. Wing, Gambier, Ohio.

Intelligence.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS held its annual meeting at St. Paul's Church, Boston, from the 21st to the 23d June, inclusive. Our limits forbid any extended remark upon the various topics of interest discussed during its session. These we reserve for a future number.

A missionary meeting was held in St. Paul's church, Boston, on the evening of the 22d June, the second of the Board's session, at which, after prayer by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New-York, senior prelate present, addresses were made by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, upon the state of religion in the West; by Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop elect of Rhode-Island, upon the state of Africa; by Rev. Mr. Balch, rector of St. Bartholomew's, N. Y., and a member of the Domestic Committee, upon the claims of our Indian Missions; by Rev. Dr. Boone, our missionary to China, upon that interesting field of the Board's operations.

The Domestic Secretary proposes to publish in successive numbers of the Spirit of Missions, commencing with January next, maps of the several Dioceses, with a view to the formation of a Diocesan atlas. The maps to contain the towns, rivers and county divisions, the principal thoroughfares, and to indicate every point in which the Church is established, distinguishing between missionary and other stations.

To each Diocese and accompanying map, there will be devoted about four pages of text under three divisions.

I. Secular statistics, to be extracted from the best gazetteers.

II. A glance at the foundation and early history of the Church, in each Diocese, and its progress, to the present time, including the succession of its Bishops.

III. The Church as it now is: the number of clergy, number of churches, number of worshippers, number of Sunday school teachers and scholars, societies for the advancement of Christianity, church institutions of a benevolent character, literary or theological schools under the patronage of the Church, with notices of their missionary institutions, &c., &c., &c.

To accomplish what is here proposed, the Secretary will throw himself necessarily upon his brethren in various portions of the Church, to supply the II. and III. heads, unless the Bishops should themselves do him the favor to supply them, so far as their respective Dioceses are concerned. He invites hints for the improvement of the plan, which, if successfully carried out, he doubts not will meet with favor.

Hon. S. H. Huntington of Hartford, Conn., has notified this office that the late Mrs. Emily Phillips left to him, in trust for Domestic Missions, five hundred dollars.

The annual expenditure in the Domestic Department is now about \$40,000, or \$10,000 per quarter. To pay the July quarter now due, there is in the treasury \$5,800, leaving a balance of more than \$4000, to be supplied by the Church. Since the meeting of the Board, June 15th, the receipts have been but \$257, or \$1350 less than the average receipts should have been for that time.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee declines receiving trust monies for any except missionary stations. Trust funds, or funds other than those designed for the salaries of Missionaries, will in future be acknowledged only in the Spirit of Missions, and separately from those designed to meet the Committee's engagements with the missionaries.

CHANGES SINCE JUNE.

DELAWARE.—Rev. Jno. Long, missionary in Seaford, Broad and Little Hill, from June 1, 1843; salary \$250.

INDIANA.—Rev. Dr. Killikelly's resignation accepted, to take effect

July 1, 1843. He desires to be addressed at Port Gibson, Clairborne county, Mississippi.

WISCONSIN.—Rev. A. Humphrey's salary ceased April 1, 1843.

IOWA.—Rev. S. Sherwell, \$100 granted by his Bishop for past services.

MISSOURI.—Resignation of Rev. W. Homman, accepted, to take effect 23d April, 1843.

ILLINOIS.—Rev. Edw. J. Darkin, appointed Missionary at Jacksonville, April 1, 1843. Rev. W. Mitchell, Missionary at Chester, from April 1, 1843.

KENTUCKY.—Resignation of Rev. H. J. M. Whitesides, Missionary at Frankfort, accepted, to take effect April 1, 1843.

ARKANSAS.—Rev. D. McManus, appointed a Missionary, to be assigned to a station by Bishop Otey.

Rev. Foster Thayer, appointed Missionary at Little Rock, Arkansas, date unknown.

MISSISSIPPI.—Rev. C. A. Foster's salary to be continued until October 1, 1843, and then cease.

Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D. D., appointed Missionary at Port Gibson, Clairborne county; salary at which station is increased \$150.

\$150 appropriated to Salem.

LOUISIANA.—Franklin made a station—salary, \$350.

FLORIDA.—Key West, Rev. Jno. H. Hanson, Missionary from June 15, 1843—salary, \$250; outfit, \$50.

These changes are announced as made by the ecclesiastical authorities of Dioceses, which, under the recent resolutions of the Board, have the appointment of Missionaries, of stations, and ordering of Missions.

CHANGES IN THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE'S MODE OF ACTION have, to some extent, become necessary, by the action of the Board at its late session. Bishops appoint Missionaries and stations, and regulate the movements of Missionaries, without reference to the office, taking care only not to exceed the appropriations made to them for the salaries and outfit of missionaries within their respective Dioceses. (See table of appropriations in June No., page 166.)

The function of the Committee (duly convened and acting) is now "the collection and appropriation of funds, and prescription of additional conditions on which they may be enjoyed." These last will aim chiefly at keeping the Church fully informed of what its Missionaries are doing; where, to whom, in what proportions, the missionary funds of the Church are dispensed; forms for the orderly and clear exhibition of which will be forwarded promptly to all concerned.

In short, the *spiritual* function is now solely with the Bishops; the *fiscal*, including the concentration and diffusion of intelligence, with the committee, "duly convened and acting."

FINANCES OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.—The present state of the Treasury is such that recourse must of necessity be had to "*borrowing*," unless means more adequate for current expenses shall come in speedily.

AFRICAN MISSION.—A brief letter, under date of April 17th, has just been received from the Rev. Dr. Savage, from which we learn that the members of the mission are generally in good health. After a residence of sixty-five days, Mr. Hazlehurst had experienced but little fever, and had been remarkably favored. Dr. Savage adds, "Since I last wrote, I have married Manton Eastburn and Mary Sigourney, two of our oldest native scholars. Manton is now our only male teacher at Mount Vaughan, the colonist teacher, Henry Harmon, being in the last stage of consumption."

"Last Sunday, (Easter) one was added to our communion; another, we sincerely believe, a returning penitent, restored to a seat at the Lord's table. Two other native scholars of the school are candidates for admission to Church privileges."

GALVESTON—TEXAS.—Information of an encouraging character has been received from the Rev. Mr. Eaton, under date of 27th June. Mr. E. remarks:

"The Church at Galveston is progressing. Five new members were added on Trinity Sunday, and I have baptized six since I last wrote. The congregation at *Houston* is large, and an effort is making there to build a small house of worship. A subscription list has been commenced, and eight individuals have subscribed \$725. Deputations from the organized parishes met on the 8th May at *Matagorda*, for the purpose of taking the affairs of the Church in this republic into consideration, and proceeding as we thought its best interests required. Upon mature reflection, however, we deemed it inexpedient to take any step at present, further than the appointment of a Corresponding Committee, consisting of the clergy; which committee was requested to call another meeting whenever it should appear necessary."

"The English government takes a very active interest in our political affairs. Through its interference, a cessation of hostilities has taken place on the part of Mexico. Commissioners to negotiate will in a few days be appointed, and there is every probability, as I understand from the best authority, that permanent peace will soon be obtained. As soon as this takes place, the English emigration to this country will be

very large. Our Church has a friend here in Captain Elliot, the British Charge des Affaires. We are all rejoiced at the prospect of peace. For the last eighteen months, this town has been in a state of great excitement. Part of the time our citizens expected the appearance of the Mexican fleet day after day, and on account of its situation and importance, it is strange that we were not paid a hostile visit; but, thanks be to God, we have thus far been preserved from the hands of our enemies, and we have now reason to hope that war is at an end."

CONSECRATION OF AN ENGLISH CHAPEL AT ATHENS.—The following particulars are given in a recent communication from the Rev. Mr. Hill. We have been gratified with a visit from the senior Bishop of Gibraltar, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Tomlinson. The English Church just completed, was consecrated by him on Palm Sunday, (9th of April,) an event which excited a great deal of interest and curiosity throughout the capital. The church was crowded within, and surrounded by hundreds who could not get in. It happened, remarkably enough, that no less than four English clergymen, travellers, were here at the time. The Bishop brought with him one Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Mules, there was a ship of the line in, the Piræus, with her chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Tucker, and the Rev. Mr. Hildner, Missionary at Syra, (and Presbyter of the Church of England,) came here expressly for this purpose—the Rev. Mr. Leeves, and myself—so that we had *nine* clergymen present; and as the Bishop brought surplices enough, they all appeared in ecclesiastical dress on that occasion. Mr. Leeves read prayers, Mr. Mules the epistle. The deed of consecration was read by a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, having on the master's gown. The English clergymen all wore the University hoods—for they were all, either fellows of colleges or Masters of Arts. The Bishop wore his Doctor of Divinity Hood, and in procession, bore in his hand a silver *crosier* which he placed on the communion table. The Bishop preached an excellent discourse from 1 Cor. iii. 11. All the services were interesting, and quite an impression was made upon the Greeks. There were several ecclesiastics of the Greek Church present. They talk of nothing else since but the order, decency, and regularity of every thing. The kind manner in which the Bishop received me, and his christian courtesy, both private and official, have laid me under great obligations to him. He assured me several times, he should ever regard me as one of his own flock—that he felt under great obligation to me for my services in maintaining divine worship so many years before their was any English clergyman here, and afterwards in aiding and sustaining him, and that he made no distinction between us.

We had divine service at our new church every day during Passion

week. On Thursday, forty persons were confirmed, of whom many were officers and seamen of the British ship of the line, presented in a most solemn way by their excellent chaplain, Mr. Tucker. The Bishop's addresses were faithful and pointed.

FOREIGN SECRETARY.—At a special meeting of the Foreign Committee, held on the evening of the 12th July, the Rev. Pierre P. Irving, rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, Western New-York, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.							
<i>The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from May 15th to June 15th, 1843.</i>							
<i>Maine.</i>				<i>Jubilee. St. John's ch.,</i>			
<i>Augusta. St. Mark's ch.,</i>	22 72	22 72		<i>Lancaster. Several friends, per</i>			15 00
<i>New-Hampshire.</i>				<i>C. Yeates for Indian Missions,</i>			15 00
<i>Manchester. Miss. Station,</i>	29 13			<i>St. James' ch., Mon. offering,</i>			63 18
<i>Portsmouth. St. John's, a lady,</i>	30 00	59 13		<i>" Quin. col., ½</i>			17 50
<i>Vermont.</i>				<i>Montrose. St. Paul's ch.,</i>			1 95
<i>Royalton. Rev. Mr. Sprague,</i>	1 00	1 00		<i>Mount Holly. St. Andrew's ch.,</i>			
<i>Massachusetts.</i>				<i>Fem. Miss. Asso.,</i>			21 73
<i>Fall River. Ascension ch.,</i>	1 00	1 00		<i>Philadelphia. Ch. of the Ascension, S. Sch., ½</i>			7 59
<i>Connecticut.</i>				<i>G. W. Taylor, Esq.,</i>			2 50
<i>Danbury. St. James' ch.,</i>	1 00			<i>Philadelphia Co. All Saints and Emanuel Chapel, Miss. Soc. for</i>			
<i>New Milford. St. John's ch., for</i>				<i>Bp. Kemper's Mission,</i>			40 00
<i>Vermilionville,</i>	10 00			<i>" " Quin. col.,</i>			50
<i>Naugatuck. St. Michael's ch.,</i>	4 85			<i>Pittsburgh. Trinity ch., ½</i>			36 83
<i>Christmas S. S. offering,</i>	4 00	19 85		<i>Springville. St. Andrew's ch.,</i>			2 50
<i>Quin. col.,</i>				<i>Maryland.</i>			
<i>New-York.</i>				<i>Alleghany Co. Emanuel Parish, ½</i>			13 86
<i>New-York. Christ ch., Mrs. Kensted,</i>	2 00			<i>Baltimore Co. Sherwood Parish, ½</i>			20 00
<i>St. Stephen's ch., Mon. col.,</i>	10 00			<i>Sherwood and St. John's,</i>			21 63
<i>Trinity Parish, a member,</i>	1 00			<i>St. Thomas' ch.,</i>			40 00
<i>St. Bartholomew's ch.,</i>	15 00			<i>Calvert Co. All Saint's Parish, ½</i>			3 50
<i>Schenectady. St. George's ch., for</i>				<i>Cumberland Valley, ½</i>			50
<i>Painesville,</i>	10 00			<i>King and Queens Parish, Rev.</i>			
<i>Waddington. St. Paul's ch., ½</i>	2 50	40 50		<i>Mr. Berry,</i>			8 00
<i>Western New-York.</i>				<i>Montgomery Co. St. Peter's ch.,</i>			13 00
<i>Angelica,</i>	3 00			<i>St. Bartholomews ch., ½</i>			9 56
<i>Bath. St. Thomas' ch.,</i>	3 50			<i>Prince George Parish, ½</i>			4 86
<i>Binghamton. Christ ch.,</i>	10 00			<i>Mount Zion Parish, ½</i>			5 50
<i>Buffalo. St. Paul's ch.,</i>	55 00			<i>Mount Savage. Christ ch., ½</i>			1 50
<i>" " [Sandusky,]</i>	38 00			<i>Port Republic. Miss E. W. Harris, ½</i>			1 00
<i>" " [Painesville,]</i>	20 00			<i>J. H. Bond, Esq.,</i>			2 50
<i>Canandaigua. St. John's ch.,</i>				<i>Prince George and Charles Co.'s St. John's Parish, ½</i>			7 50
<i>[Painesville 5 00; Akron 5 00,]</i>	10 00			<i>Salisbury. Christ ch., Quin. col., ½</i>			1 85
<i>Greene. Zion ch.,</i>	5 00			<i>Springhill Parish, ½</i>			3 25
<i>Honeoye Falls. St. John's ch.,</i>	2 00			<i>St. Mark's and St. Matthew's, Parish, ½</i>			30 50
<i>Jordan and Montezuma,</i>	1 06			<i>St. John's ch., ½</i>			2 14
<i>Lowville. Trinity ch.,</i>	4 50			<i>St. Mary's and St. Stephen's ½</i>			9 48
<i>Lockport. Grace ch.,</i>	6 00			<i>Somerset Co. Coventry Parish, ½</i>			3 50
<i>Manlius. Christ ch.,</i>	5 00			<i>Talbot Co. Miss Tilghman, ½</i>			2 50
<i>New-Hartford. St. Stephen's ch., [Painesville,]</i>	2 00			<i>Washington, D. C. Christ ch., Trinity ch.,</i>			38 20
<i>Stafford. St. Paul's ch.,</i>	2 00			<i>William and Mary's Parish, ½</i>			30 00
<i>Utica. Trinity ch.,</i>	1 00			<i>Virginia.</i>			
<i>Grace ch., for Akron,</i>	50	168 56		<i>Amelia Co. Raleigh Parish,</i>			14 00
<i>New-Jersey.</i>				<i>Charles City Co. Westover Parish,</i>			12 50
<i>Bordentown. Quin. col. for Illinois, 13 00; Christmas offering S. Sch. for Bp. Chase's fem. sch., 2 00,</i>	15 00			<i>Fauquier Co. Per Rev. J. Lemmon,</i>			1 38
<i>Jersey city. St. Matthew's ch., a Lady,</i>	1 00			<i>Gloucester Co. Ware,</i>			25 50
<i>Wellington,</i>	1 33	17 33		<i>Halifax Co. Roanoke Parish,</i>			5 50
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>				<i>" per Rev. J. Grammer, sundry persons, "</i>			12 00
<i>Germantown. Rev. W. N. Diehl,</i>	8 00			<i>" Hugh Nelson,</i>			
				<i>\$5 00; Mrs. Eliza Bruce, 15 00; Miss E. C. Bruce, ½ 30 00; Miss E. A. Bruce, 10 00; Mrs. E. A.</i>			

Pennsylvania.

<i>Erie.</i> St. Paul's ch., Quin. coll.,	10 00		
Miss Cox,	2 50		
<i>Lancaster.</i> St. James' ch., for Africa, \$12; Quin. coll. $\frac{1}{2}$ \$17 50; monthly offerings, \$52 17; S. S., for Africa, \$18 20,	99 87		
<i>Norristown.</i> St. John's ch.,	12 00		
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Church of the Ascension, $\frac{1}{2}$	7 59		
<i>Pittsburg.</i> Trinity ch., for Africa, Do. Quin. coll., $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00 36 84		
<i>Troy.</i> S. W. Paine, for Rev. J. Payne's mission, Africa, \$9 00; from do. and lady, proceeds firkin butter, \$10 00,	19 00	197 80	

Maryland.

<i>Alleghany Co.</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$	13 86		
Christ ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50		
Cumberland Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$	50		
<i>Baltimore.</i> St. Paul's ch., a member, For ed. of two boys in Africa,	5 00 40 00		
<i>Baltimore Co.</i> Sherwood Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	20 00		
Sherwood and St. Johns,	10 52		
St. Mark's and St. Matthews, General,	16 00 14 50		
St. Mary and St. Stephen's, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14		
<i>Calvert Co.</i> All Saints' ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	3 50		
<i>Charles Co.</i> Spring Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25		
<i>Frederick Co.</i> Mt. Zion; Miss Swearingen, for Greece,	5 00		
<i>Montgomery Co.</i> St. George Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	4 86		
St. Bartholomew's Parish,	9 56		
<i>Prince George and Charles Co's.</i> Coventry Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	7 50		
William and Mary Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00		
<i>Port Republic.</i> Miss E. W. Harris, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$1 00; J. H. Bond, Esq., $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 50,	3 50		
<i>Salisbury.</i> Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	1 85		
<i>Talbot Co.</i> Miss Talman, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50		
<i>Washington City.</i> Trinity ch., for Rev. Charles Gillett's mission, Texas,	2 50		
Christ ch., for ed. of an African child under Mr. Payne, \$20 00; for Africa generally, \$20; ed. of Greek children, \$12 00; general, \$25,	77 00		
St. John's ch., Rev. Mr. Van Dusen,	9 47	270 01	

Virginia.

<i>Amelia Co.</i> Raleigh Parish,	15 00		
<i>Antrim Parish.</i> J. R. Lee, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$1 00; Mrs. E. M. Lee, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 00; Col. H. Cabaniss, \$1 00; Mrs. Lucy M. Nelson, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 50; Mrs. Eliza Bruce, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$15; Mrs. Fanny Chalmers, $\frac{1}{2}$.50; Miss Polly Green, .25; Mrs. F. Green, \$1 00; Miss M. J. Smith, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$1 00; Miss E. C. Bruce, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$30 00; Mrs. E. A. Bowman, $\frac{1}{2}$.50; Mrs. Sarah F. Wanhop, $\frac{1}{2}$.50; Miss Sarah Bruce, \$35; J. C. Bruce, for Africa, \$30,	120 25		
<i>Charles City Co.</i> Westover Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50		
<i>Columbia.</i> Per Rev. W. H. Wilmer,	62 50		
Mrs. Ann S. Nesbitt, $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00		
Wm. M. Bagly, for Africa, $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15		
R. A. Atkinson, do. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50		
Mrs. A. Ingram, do. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50		
Mr. Whittle, do. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50		
J. E. Locke, do. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50		
R. Nelson, do. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50		
Miss Mary M. Marshall, $\frac{1}{2}$	12		
R. Donthols, $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25		

Edward Lee, for Africa,	55		
<i>Culpepper Co.</i> St. Stephen's ch., for Africa,	11 50		
St. James' ch., for Africa,	11 50		
James A. Reed, do.	4 00		
Sally and Louisa Tyler,	4 25		
<i>Fredericksburg.</i> J. Metcalf, for ed. of Susan Metcalf, Africa,	23 00		
<i>Frederickville Parish.</i> Mrs. Sarah Gilmer, \$10 00; Mrs. L. A. Minor, \$10 00; Col. Thomas Macon, \$5 00; Mrs. M. J. Davis, \$3; Mrs. Perrill, \$2 50; T. J. Randolph, \$2 50; C. J. Merriweather, \$1 00; Mrs. L. Minor, \$4 50; Mrs. G. Tucker, .50; several children, .35,	39 35		
<i>Gloucester Co.</i> Ware ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	25 50		
<i>Goocland.</i> St. Paul's ch.,	18 50		
<i>Halifax.</i> Roanoke Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	5 50		
<i>Hanover Co.</i> St. Martin's Parish, \$8 00; Quin. coll., $\frac{1}{2}$ \$12; Miss Soc. of N. Chartist's Par., \$19 00,	39 00		
<i>King George Co.</i> St. Paul's ch., Mrs. Martha Stewart and family, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$3 50; Miss Jane Park, \$2 50; Mrs. Julia C. Stuart, \$2 50; Dr. A. B. Hooe, \$1 50; Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe, \$1 50; Miss Lucy B. Hooe, .50; A. B. Hooe, .50; Mrs. L. M. Grayson, \$1 00; Mrs. Maria Stuart, \$1 00; Mr. Lomax, \$1 50; Mrs. A. Stuart, .50; Mrs. M. E. Martin, .50; Henry B. Martin, .12; Ellen D. Martin, .13,	19 75		
<i>Littleton Parish.</i> Per W. H. Kinkle,	32 62		
<i>Louisa County.</i> Congregation, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mrs. Mary Conrad, Africa, \$5 00; China, \$5 00,	32 80		
<i>Mecklenburgh Co.</i> St. James' ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00		
<i>Orange County.</i> St. Thomas ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	23 50		
<i>Port Royall.</i> Mrs. A. Catlett, $\frac{1}{2}$	17 95		
<i>St. Ann's and South Farnham Parishes,</i>	10 00		
<i>Staunton.</i> Trinity ch., \$50 96; S. S. of do., $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 52,	2 05		
<i>South Carolina.</i>			
<i>Beaufort.</i> St. Helena ch.,	55 48	615 07	
<i>Charleston.</i> St. Peter's ch., support of Rev. W. J. Boone, China, St. Stephen's and Upper St. John's Parishes, per Rev. W. Dehon,	100 00		
	1000 00		
	16 00	1116 00	
<i>Georgia.</i>			
<i>Montpelier.</i> St. Luke's ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	6 00		
Rt. Rev. S. Elliott, D. D.,	48 85		
For ed. of children under Dr. Boone, \$30 00; colored congregation, for Africa, \$1 15,	80 00	86 00	
<i>Ohio.</i>			
<i>Cincinnati.</i> St. Paul's ch., S. S., for Greece, \$1 00, per G. W. Taylor, Treas., \$2 50,	3 50	3 50	
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
<i>Columbus.</i> Christ ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	1 56		
<i>Jefferson Co.</i> St. Matthew's ch.,	7 00		
<i>Louisville.</i> St. Paul's ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00		
Christ ch., S. S., for Rev. H. Southgate's mission, \$25 00; Ch. offerings, \$34 00	59 00	78 56	
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
<i>La Grange.</i> Emmanuel ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	10 50		
Colored members of do., $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	12 50	
<i>Illinois.</i>			
<i>Morgan Co.</i> Lancaster, per Rev. C. Dresser, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	2 50	

Total \$2,930 02

[Total since 15th June, 1842, \$35,197 50.]